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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—M. Bruton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—E. T. Schmitton, Dickson, Tenn.

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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,
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That can be
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We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

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The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For circulars address,
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Sept. 13, 1889.—3m

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Ourselves to keep abreast, but to keep the lead over all others in selling you

PURE, ABSOLUTELY PURE, AND WELL MATURED, RIPE WHISKIES AND WINES

At prices that make all other dealers hustle. Just think of it:

Overholts & Co.'s Pure Rye, five years old. Full quarts $1.00, or $10.00 per dozen.
Still better!
Finch's Golden Wedding, ten years old. Full quarts $1.25 or $12.00 per dozen.
Better still!
Kentucky Bourbon, ten years old. Full quarts $1.25, or $12.00 per dozen.
And one of the most saleable Whiskies on our list is
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There is no Whisky that has ever been sold that has grown in favor with the public so rapidly as our old Export, and the simple reason is that it is utterly impossible to duplicate it.
There will never be any let up in the purity and fine flavor in any particular of the Pure California Wines we are now selling at 50 cents per bottle. Full quarts, for $5.00 per dozen.
In making up your orders please enclose P. O. Money Order or Draft, or Register your order.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURG, PA.
412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.
Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr

A SOLID STEEL FENCE!

This is Not Wire

MADE OF
EXPANDED METAL
CUT FROM STEEL PLATES. SOMETHING NEW.
For Residences, Churches, Cemeteries, Farms, Gardens, Gates, Arbors, Window Guards, Trellises, Fireproof PLASTERING LATH, DOOR MATS, &c. Write for Illustrated Catalogue: mailed free
CENTRAL EXPANDED METAL CO
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Hardware Reviewed. Give name of this paper

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CREAM : BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages.
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
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Try the Cure. HAY ER.
A particle is applied into each nostrils and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

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Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached to house.
Cor. Wood St. & Third Ave.
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1794. 1889.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

A RELIABLE REMEDY for Sick or Nervous Headache, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effect. It is gentle in its action. It is palateable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take dolesome purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

ESSENTIAL OILS,
WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMENT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &C.
of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by
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importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.
Aug. 23, '89-6m.

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THOROUGHLY TAUGHT TO
YOUNG MEN
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SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO
CIRCULARS FREE. OBERLIN OHIO. SITUATIONS GUARANTEED.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactory and collections a specialty. 19-14-tf

TRAVELER'S NIGHT AT HOME.

Gray twilight draws her curtain adown the windowed west,
Each object, shadow-mantled, half seen is, half is guessed;
The stars o'erhead show dimly, as newly waked from sleep,
And drowsily regretful of the vigil they must keep;
Sounds have a sharp distinctness the sun-hours never know,
And seem upon the senses to riper fullness grow,
As, trembling up the valley, the ear discerneth plain
The richly solemn rumble of the swift approaching train.

The overcrowded pavement 'neath th' white electric glare,
Presents the old-time picture—Joy jostled by Despair;
But when the suburbs nestle beyond the city gates,
The people quiet gather about their cheerful grates
In neat and cozy parlors that breathe such restful air
As no spot else can offer, be not contentment there.
Ah! fortune-favored mortals, with never cause to roam,
May never know how fondly the traveler loves his home.

Behold the housewife tripping with anxious, thoughtful haste,
To see the many knick-knacks in pleasing order placed;
The dressing-gown and slippers rest, with an inviting look,
Beside his favored arm-chair rolled into pleasant nook
Before the polished hearth-stone, whereby the footstool stands—
The very air seems fragrant with the touch of loving hands,
The while her eyes are beaming with an expectant light
Which says: "Ah, time the sweetest, my traveler comes to-night!"

Within the curtained window his cherished offspring twain,
Their hopeful, eager faces close pressed against the pane,
Peer out into the darkness, their swelling hearts abeat
With keen anticipation, each anxious first to greet
The music of his footfall—at once he's at the door,
And joyful cries are ringing, while kisses by the score
His bearded face o'ershower as he unclasps their forms
And lifts them to his bosom with strong but gentle arms.

She, shunning demonstration, which oft savors of deceit,
Her eyes like melting jewels, gives welcome true and sweet,
Soft chides the clinging children, his wrappings lays aside,
Then modestly precedes him, with pardonable pride,
To where his chair awaits him—beguiles him of his trip—
Removes the laid-off garments, sets by the battered grip,
And ere he scarce perceives it, so deft and dextrous she,
He slippered, gowned and seated, a child upon each knee.

With merry word she leaves them, by household duties pressed;
The curly heads confidingly are pillowed on his breast;
Their silken tresses stroking, he, in the blazing grate,
Sees both his darlings growing to man and maid's estate.
The mystic veil is lifted that hides the future years,
And on his pensive vision a fair To Be appears.
Swift up the mount of Knowledge advancing they are seen,
And white-browed Honor leads them and Virtue walks between.

About the table gathered each lowly bows the head,
While humbly and devoutly the homely grace is said;
No long-drawn invocation to tire the Throne of Grace,
Nor abject self-abasement with pride writ on its face;
But praise and service rendered for life and health preserved—
This plain thanksgiving over, the waiting meal is served.
No feast, however costly, by lords and ladies shared,
E'er gave more gracious pleasure than this by love prepared.

The little heads are nodding, the bright eyes strive in vain
To look "I am not sleepy," yet close and close again
Till sweet good-nights are tendered and mamma leads away,
And drifting down the stillness, he hears a small voice say
"Forever and forever," then halting e'er amen,
"Dear Jesus, don't let papa go away from us again."
His face is calm and tranquil again she has appeared,
But she can note the diamonds are shining in his beard.

Their eyes have sudden meeting, no need of other speech,
She nestles close beside him, each takes the hand of each,
Against his rugged shoulder she lays her golden tresses,
And both are lost in dreaming of timid, first caresses.
When she a bashful maiden and he an awkward youth—
She glances shyly upward, both catch the pleasant truth
And laugh in ready chorus—but still the rich perfume
Of a dewy summer's evening seems floating through the room.

God's blessing on the fireside, whatever lot surrounds,
That to the holy music of wedlock still resounds!
Where confidence unbounded and love communion hold,
Where children's voices mingle—let misers heard their gold,
Ambitious statesmen wrangle; within this hallowed light
Dissension never wanders nor Greed its pleasures blight.
Oh! picture all the raptures beneath the star-gemmed dome,
The hottest are clustered around the Night at Home.

—Charles Eugene Banks, in Arkansaw Traveler.

MARRYING A TITLE.

How and Why Mary Jane Briggs Became Lady Fanfare.

Lord Fanfare was the fourteenth peer who had borne that noble title. There was nothing very remarkable about Lord Fanfare; he was an easy-going old boy. I don't think that at any period of his career he would ever have set the Thames on fire if he had tried; but I am very, very certain that he never did try. The Fanfares were not a rich family: they had been courtiers for generations, and I don't think they got much out of it. Old Fanfare himself, when he only held the complimentary title of Lord Tootle, had been a royal page, and had commenced life as a courtier; then he went into the guards; and then he did the wisest thing he ever did in his life, he bolted with the daughter of the late proprietor of the Methuselah pill, and he came into a hundred thousand pounds and the business. Then young Lord Tootle sold out of the guards, and settled down at the age of thirty-five to getting as much fun as possible out of his wife's fortune and the Methuselah pill. Lord Fanfare was not unkind to his wife; at first he was quite a pattern husband, but gradually a coldness arose between them, for poor Lady Fanfare failed to present him with an heir. At the end of ten years, however, the little Lord Tootle was born, and at his birth his mother died, and from that time forward Lord Fanfare devoted himself to the rearing and education of little Lord Tootle. Many were the traps set for that wily old bird, Lord Fanfare; mothers cringed to him, daughters smiled at him, widows ogled him, musical girls played at him, vocal girls squalled at him; but all in vain. Lord Fanfare wasn't a marrying man, and the ladies had their labor for their pains. They resented that, the dear creatures—of course they did; and then they had their revenge. It was Lady Kitty Candour who set it going; I mean that it was Lady Kitty who first started the rumor of Lord Fanfare's wickedness. "You've only got to look at him," people said, "and you'll see that it's true at a glance. Why, he dyes his hair, and he wears a chin tuft—all very wicked old men dye their hair and wear chin tufts; he goes to Tattersall's regularly, he's very thick with theatrical people, he's a member of the Pandemonium Club, and, to crown his iniquity, he's a director of a music hall company."

"Why does he dress as if he were a tailor's advertisement?" said Lady Drumthwackit, whose penniless daughter Hilda had tried very hard indeed for the old gentleman, and had miserably failed.

"And he paints, ma, I know he does," cried the artless Hilda, "or how could he have the complexion of a youth of seventeen?"

"He has a wonderful complexion," replied her mother, "but he needn't have bragged of it to all the world."

Now, the fact was that Lord Fanfare kept his connection with the Methuselah pill very dark indeed; but he had a wonderful complexion, and being fond of a joke, and liking to do a stroke of business at the same time, he had allowed the omnibuses to literally bristle with his portrait, beneath which was the following ridiculous advertisement:

"I am sixty-five to-day, and yet, thanks to the Methuselah pill, my complexion is that of a boy of seventeen.—FANFARE."

You can't doubt the word of a peer of the realm, you know, and the sale of the Methuselah pill was vastly increased.

The fact is that Lord Fanfare wore a chin tuft simply because chin-tufts were in fashion when he was a young bachelor in the guards; he went to Tattersall's simply because he'd gone to Tattersall's all his life; he was director of a music hall company because he was a large shareholder, and because he liked the little directorial suppers, and because in music hall matters he was a very knowing old boy indeed.

Lord Fanfare and his friend and co-director, Mr. David Psalmanezar, were sitting in the directors' box at the International Palace of Varieties, each with a Brobdingnagian opera glass in his hand, and they were staring intently at the stage, upon which the three talented sisters, Laura, Cora and Dora Flarer, were going through their well-known entertainment.

"They're dirt cheap at a hundred a week," remarked Mr. David Psalmanezar. "Why, half the chappies in town are over head and ears in love with them, and they have to drink unlimited whiskys-and-sodas—our whiskys-and-sodas," he added, with a laugh—"to drown their sorrows; and there ain't a doubt," said Psalmanezar, who was a vulgar man, with a chuckle, "that they're stunners, and that Laura's the stunningest of the three; but I don't think I should care for her as a daughter-in-law," continued Mr. Psalmanezar.

"No, I think I should draw the line there," remarked his Lordship.

"Then why on earth don't you stop it?" replied Mr. Psalmanezar.

"Stop it!" cried his Lordship, "Stop what?"

"You've always been a good pal to me, Fanfare," remarked Psalmanezar; "it's no business of mine, but they do say, Fanfare, my boy, that Spindles is going to marry her."

Now, Spindles was a nickname that had been bestowed upon young George Bowhard, commonly called Lord Tootle, as the newspapers say; his fellow chappies called him Spindles behind his back and to his face, because his principal characteristic was a pair of very thin, long legs.

"Don't chaff," said his Lordship, angrily.

"I'm not chaffing," replied his friend and co-director; "that's the talk here, and I believe it's a straight tip, old man."

"I'm immensely obleeged to you, I'm sure," said his Lordship. He was an old-fashioned nobleman, and he always said obleeged, for the same reason that he wore a chin tuft—not because of his natural wickedness, but because it was the fashion in his young days.

And then Lord Fanfare bounced out of the International Palace of Varieties as though he'd been a frog jumping out of a hot frying-pan.

Next morning he sent for his son.

"George," he said, addressing Lord Tootle, "when I die you'll be a rich man."

"We won't talk about that, father," said Lord Tootle; and he said it sincerely, for the young man, though a "chappie," was fond of his father.

"You know what the position is, George," said Lord Fanfare, very seriously. "Fanfare Castle is entailed, it costs a thousand a year to keep up; you might, perhaps, let it for three hundred pounds sterling, and you can't sell it; to a poor man, George, the castle is just a white elephant. If you offend me, Tootle," said his Lordship, severely, "you'll be a pauper. Now, sir," cried Lord Fanfare, in a tremendous voice, "what's all this I hear about Laura Flarer!"

"Father," said Lord Tootle, in a frightened whisper, "I've asked her to marry me, and—she's hesitating because I've nothing to settle, and mine's only a courtesy title."

Then for a full half-hour did Lord Fanfare alternately entreat, bully and argue.

But George Blowhard, commonly called Lord Tootle, stood to his guns.

Then his father lost his temper. "Out of my presence, sir!" he cried. "I'll lock you up, I'll apply for a lunacy commission. Hang me, sir!" added the old man, theatrically, "I'll save you in spite of yourself, or—or I'll perish in the attempt!"

Next afternoon Lord Fanfare called upon Miss Laura Flarer at her bijou residence in Fulham.

The lady received him very graciously. "Charmed to know you," she said, "charmed to know you—take a cheer."

And then Lord Fanfare took a "cheer," and carefully studied Miss Flarer through his eye-glass.

"Will you have a "h-and-s.?" said the lady, who was hospitably inclined.

But Lord Fanfare declined refreshments.

"Tootle tells me, madame," said his Lordship, coming to the point at once, "that he has offered to marry you."

"George is a dear boy," said the lady. "I think we shall be very happy," she added, with a sigh.

"Do you?" said his lordship, dryly. "Let me tell you, madam, that my son Tootle is a weak-minded pauper!"

"I'll find the brains and the beauty," said the lady, airily.

"Brains and beauty ain't much to keep house on," remarked his Lordship, oracularly.

"But your Lordship can't go on living for ever," said the lady, with one of her sweetest professional smiles. "You're sixty-five, you know, though you have the complexion of a boy of seventeen," she added, tartly.

"There's nothing like plain speaking," said Lord Fanfare. "I like you for it," he said. "Now, what on earth do you want to marry my son for?"

"I want to be Lady Fanfare," said Laura Flarer, simply, and she gave her lips a professional bite that made them look ruddier than the cherry.

"And if you married my son, young lady," said his Lordship, "you would, I suppose—or—quit the scenes of your early triumphs?"

"Well, I couldn't go on doing 'turns' as Lady Tootle," replied Miss Flarer, with a toss of the head.

"And have you saved much money out of your professional earnings, Miss Flarer, may I ask? enough to enable you to maintain my son in the position to which he has been accustomed?"

And then the lady laughed, a dear, delightful, silvery, unartificial, musical music hall sort of little laugh. "There's a bill of sale on the furniture," she said, "and I owe Psalmanezar five hundred; but Tootle's a Lord, you know," added Miss Flarer, with a smile.

"No, he ain't," replied his Lordship; "he's only a courtesy Lord; he's just electroplate, my dear young lady, that's all."

"I'll marry him all the same," said the lady.

"There's no other way out of it," thought Lord Fanfare. "Tootle's a pig-headed fellow, and she will marry him, and then the fat'll be in the fire. Madam," said the old nobleman, "I have other views for my son George. Would you mind naming a figure?"

"It won't do, old gentleman," said Miss Flarer. "I mean to be Lady Fanfare some day or other, and it won't do. If you was to paper this room with bank notes, my Lord, it 'ud be no manner of use."

"And that's your last word, madam," asked his Lordship.

"That's my last word," replied the eldest and the plumpest of the three plump Miss Flarers.

"Then here goes," said his Lordship to himself as he pulled up his shirt collar, and then, to the lady's intense astonishment, he suddenly dropped upon his knees, he placed his hand upon his heart, and, modeling himself upon the lover of the melodramas, he began as follows, in an impassioned tone:

"Miss Flarer, you see at your feet the chief of his house, the fourteenth Lord Fanfare, who begs to place at your disposition his hand, his title and his heart. Do—not—er—blight my young life by a hasty refusal. You want to be Lady Fanfare. Be Lady Fanfare—be Lady Fanfare immediately. Here is a special license," he said, and he drew a large envelope from his pocket. "There is a clergyman in my cab at the door; our nuptials can take place at once. I am, as you are aware, a wealthy man. Need I say more?"

At first Miss Flarer was taken aback—too much astonished and [illegible] aback to answer.

"You will have your joke," she said.

"I assure you I'm perfectly serious," said Lord Fanfare, rising to his feet. "Pray do not keep me longer in suspense, my dear young lady."

"O, Lord Fanfare," cried Miss Flarer, "I feel as if I was going to faint. You ain't laughing at me?"

"Madam," replied Lord Fanfare, with a shudder, "it's no laughing matter, I can assure you."

"Then if you really do mean it, though it is so very sudden," said the lady, "I think we'd better have him up. But there'll have to be witnesses, you know, my lord, and it'll have to be put in the papers, you know; and I hope the license is all right, for Laura Flarer is only my professional name, you know."

"It's Mary Jane Briggs in the license," said his Lordship, simply.

"That's as right as ninepence," said Miss Flarer. "O, you dear, thoughtful old gentleman!" and then she rang the bell. "Mary," she said, as her smart parlor maid entered the room, "ask the reverend gentleman in the cab to step up, and call Parker, my maid."

Within half an hour Mary Jane Briggs became Lady Fanfare.

"I wish your Ladyship a very good morning," said Lord Fanfare. "I'll pay off the bill of sale, and I'll pay Psalmanezar, and I'll allow your Ladyship a pound a week, and I'm very much obleeged to your Ladyship."

And that's how Lord Fanfare got married, and the why and the wherefore of it; and who shall say that his Lordship was not a hero?—London World.

ORIENTAL CRUELTY.

An Account of the Ordeal by Boiling Oil as Practiced in Ceylon.

Recently the district judge at Kalutara, in Ceylon, had before him three persons, including a village headman, charged with causing grievous hurt to four others by requiring them to plunge their right hands into a caldron of boiling oil. The medical evidence described the hands as being in "a sodden, suppurating condition," the fingers being in some cases deformed. In all cases the injured persons were unable to follow their ordinary avocations for about a month.

The facts of the case as stated in the judgment were these: A woman in the village had some plumbago and rice stolen from her; a headman made inquiry, and failing to obtain a clew to the theft, announced that it would be necessary on the third day to hold an ordeal by boiling oil. This appears to be a not uncommon custom in remote parts of the country, and the formalities are as follows: Some oil from newly-gathered king cocoanuts is manufactured by one of the friends of the complainant; this is poured into a caldron and heated to boiling point. Each of the suspected parties is supposed to dip his hand into the vessel of boiling oil and is at liberty to sprinkle as much of the hot oil as he brings up with his fingers on the person of the complainant, who stands close at hand. Any exclamation of pain on the part of the suspected person is construed into an admission of guilt. If no such exclamation is made, the innocence of the party is supposed to be established.

In the present case the evidence established that the pressure on the accused was not merely moral; they were forced to dip their hands into the burning oil. No force seems to have been used in bringing them to the scene of the ordeal; they collected there in response to the orders of the headman, who, seated on a platform opposite the vessel of oil, appears to have acted as the presiding judge. Each of the complainants deposed to the fact that they were reluctant to submit to the ordeal, but were forcibly dragged up to the caldron by the other two accused, and their hands plunged into the boiling oil. They had sufficient self-control to abstain from calling out, except a boy of seventeen, who cried out lustily, and was thereupon pronounced the guilty one. The judge took the fact that it was a custom into account, but refused to dismiss the prisoners with a warning as suggested by their counsel. He fined them one hundred rupees each, with the alternative of rigorous imprisonment for ten months.—London Times.

IRISH COAST POVERTY.

How the Peasants of Bantry Bay Get a Precarious Living.

Besides fishing up herring and hake the poor people at the head of Bantry Bay fish up sand. Sand raising, as it is called, is as important an industry as catching fish. This kind of sand, known sometimes as coral sand, is used as farm manure, and costs from 8 to 9 shillings a boat load—a poor price considering the toilsome character of the work and cost of the boats required to carry it on. A sand-boat costs £35 when new and £2 a year in repair. The utmost a boat owner or partner can do in a day is to bring to shore two boat loads. The proceeds have to be divided among a number of workers, while the working season lasts for a portion of the year only.

In spite of their life-long labor from morning to night, in winter and summer and in calm and in storm, these Crofter fishermen are in a state of chronic poverty. They do not live by their scrappy patches of holdings. They earn with difficulty from the sea barely enough to buy sleeping room and a foothold on the land.

They even do more than that; they partly create, with the help of the sea, the very soil for which they pay rent.

The deposit which they call coral sand they have used to reclaim these shores of rock and bog. They have used the seaweed for the same purpose, cutting it up from the deep water with a primitive machine, which may be described as a marine scythe, and the seaweed has to be paid for, if not as a separate item, then as included in the holding. Coral sand, seaweed, the refuse of house and pig-sty, and basket loads of soil found among the bowlders, these are the ingredients out of which, after years of work, the crofter fishermen have produced the tiny green patches which dot innumerably the rocky shores and the gray-brown sides of the sterile but incomparably picturesque mountains that surround Glengraiff, the beautiful. And the dwellings of these hard-working people! They are more fit for the pigs that go grunting and snouting in and out of them than they are for beings created in the image of God. A dry stone box with earthen floor and without windows, two or three recesses stuffed with straw for beds and the whole filled with peat reek, such is the ordinary type of house where a fisherman and his wife live with half a dozen or more children. In one such house which I visited there were seven children.—London Daily News.

—It was only the other day that a man who swore that he wouldn't cut his hair until Henry Clay was elected President thought of a way out of it. He let his wife cut it.—Texas Siftings.

CUPID'S FIRST WOUNDS.

Thoughts on the Beautiful Experiences of the Heart.

The First Love Is Merely a Preparation for Better to Come — How It Affects and Helps Both Men and Women.

There are those who hold that love is simply love, and that one can love a thousand times, and each time as deeply, truly, humanly and spiritually with the same exaltation and freshness. But I hold that there is in that first stir of the emotion by the opposite sex a turn given to life, a color to our emotions, and a lasting bias to our whole being that never is given again. One may love more wisely the second time, and with a more lasting devotion, but only the first love can give the absolute thrill of unalloyed bliss and open the world to you as a place of joysome work and worship. You are suddenly awakened from boyhood and boyishness, from irresponsibility and a carelessness concerning the future to a feeling of marvelous responsibility. Behind you is the school, and play, and obedience, and the father's house; ahead is the exquisite pleasure of working for and tenderly guarding a wife, and there is the new home to which your imagination summons only flowers, and song, and peace, and content. Your love has not yet had a single jar. Here is a perfect thing.

The first love is rarely ever wedded. It is not so intended. Her mission is to prepare the way for a rational love and a safe marriage. It is premature, preliminary, in the nature of things is temporary, and has nothing in it of the home-making. The married love is economical, deliberative and practical; the first love is neither of these. It sees the world in a false light, because not a full light. The color of all things is no longer the red of life's sunrise, nor is it yet the yellow of sunset; it is rose color. If our first loves were often wedded, the result would, without doubt, be a vast amount of misery. Marriage would, indeed, be a failure. The worst of all marriages are early marriages, and the next worst are late marriages. Those that are very early are sure to be lacking in common sense. The first experiences are babyish, and the result is childish quarrels. The two contend over trifles, and, as for very late marriages, here again there is quarreling over trifles, because each one has learned to have undisputed sway over personal matters. The ideal marriage follows soon after the first love has faded and the disappointment of burst bubbles and vanished air castles has well henled.

If, unfortunately, the first love ends in a speedy wedding, there is first of all the bosh and nonsense to be got rid of. I do not mean that the gush of first affection, the overflow and flooding of spring tenderness, are in themselves nonsense, but they become nonsense when carried over to our work-a-day world. They have their place, but not in the family. If they get there they have to be got rid of. And the coming down from airy castles to "cottages in some vast wilderness," and from that to plain city flats, with a daily round of dreadful prosaic duties, is neither easy nor often successful. The chances are that the change will come as a collapse and all affection will fall flat into disgust. The woman is likely first to come to the practical issue, and will either despise the spoony style of her partner, if he be young and tender, or she will play a pettish part, as she was used to do with her mother.

A woman rarely, although sometimes, takes first love in the serious way that the boy does. She is never more different from man than at this point. She is more accustomed to affection, and to its outbursts. While it is true that a girl who has loved often is unfit to be a true partner with one, yet it must be understood that a girl is always in love. Her friendships are of the same nature as love. Most girls are by nature prepared to serve as our first loves.

A man can have only one first love; I venture the surmise that a girl may have several. In this way a noble girl is able to break in and tame and render marriageable half a dozen lads. I think I know one or two old maids who were peculiarly burdened in early life with lovers, but every one of them first lovers. They were sensible enough to comprehend this, and, instead of seizing on one of the susceptible youths, marrying him out of hand, and so securing an escape from old maidism, they did what was sensible and right, and are the happier for it. But they keep souvenirs of those days, and look them over with a very gentle touch. Indeed, I think those first loves served them, and still serve, to keep their hearts warm. The benefit of first love is most largely to man; and the injury of its dissipation less hurtful to woman.

First love affects different natures according to their make-up. If one be already of a sensitive, gentle and rather soft texture, this first love is likely to make him actually idiotic for a time. He becomes such a simpleton that his friends feel that he must be taken in hand. The wisest of them undertake to discipline him, to induce him to restrain his gush and show some little of discretion, but entirely in vain. I know a man, now of great note in the land, who carried her letters in his breast pocket till it looked like a huge wen over his heart. But the worst was he would pull them out and read them to any sort of acquaintance. Ten to one he would visit some one not a familiar for no other purpose but to tell the charms of his inamorata, and to read her letters. He was a superb scholar, and bright every way; but on this topic he was the laughing-stock of the town. The whole thing went to pieces with a crash, for what girl's love can endure such silliness? He survived the disaster without impaired brains, which is more than sometimes occurs. I never knew a man to be love-cracked with a second or third flame; but the end of a first-love disappointment is always serious, and sometimes disastrous. It may lead only to a death of sentiment and susceptibility to woman's affection, or it may dislocate the intellectual powers, or the moral.

But not too much can be said of the evil of entering wedlock without the discipline of a first love. Men have sometimes done this, and they are always untamed, hard and severe. A man with keen, critical intellect can never be satisfied with an ordinary mate. He will do by her as he does by Smith's last essay—will pick out her faults and see all her blemishes and failures. The poor woman is only a magazine article, that he picks to pieces instinctively. He has never had a first love teach him to transform people and things, to give the rose-color to dullness and to tone down the noonday glare of work-life. He can not endure such bad habits as he will be sure to find in the best of wives. Then if he have an imperious disposition and an iron will, the consequences are injustice and misery. On the other hand, a man of peculiarly sensitive, loving disposition is sure to look for first love in his married life. He has a longing for that ideal which he never created audaciously out of hand, and boldly declared he had found, and then worshiped. A woman may be thankful she is not her husband's first love, but that he had one that, having worshiped, he learned after all was one of our common humanity, and that goddesses are not in corsets.

I need not ask you if you remember your own first love. You could not love her now—of course not. She is possibly a dowdy of the worst sort, married to a coarse fellow that you marveled she could tie herself to, and yet you see now it was all right; or she is a simple, plain, matter-of-fact wife of a matter-of-fact husband, and the farthest possible remove from any thing ethereal. How you ever came to see angel's wings on her is your puzzle. But she served you admirably. A first love you must have, or ought to have, and she was really a very judicious angel. She did not flirt, nor did she help you to be extravagant in your fancies. When the spell was off she became a good friend, and has been such ever since. There is, however, quite a chance that your first love has never returned your letters and you have never returned hers, and that you both need to think over the warm sunrise of your life's loves, and that it helps you in your wedded state. Your wife is not jealous, or ought not to be. If she is sensible, she will be thankful that some one came before her to open her Jimmie's soul and teach him the amenities of love; she has him now all the more to herself, and all the more of him there is to have. She would be in a sad predicament if he had never had a first love before herself.

So you see that first love holds a place wholly distinct and quite unique. It is not love in the sense of any other love known. It is not logical or common-sensical. It does not show persons in their true light, indeed, is sure of false coloring and extravagance. It is a development of immaturity. It is a part of human evolution. Wedded love is the wedding or welding of two who have been carried beyond the period when they can be carried away from reason.

That would make an interesting history if one could read the loves of the fifty most rounded, strongest characters in history; but not the first loves, for those would be almost the same story retold. They rarely get into a man's biography, or are referred to in his autobiography. He tries to let them drop out of sight. He counts only those later grapplings of his heart after one whom he desires for a life's partner. The ancients never told any thing of a man without giving his love story. How delightful the story of the patriarchs, and their wanderings after wives, and their woolings of kinswomen! But we need not believe there was no romance of the other sort in their lives. They, as we do, hid this chapter of their lives. It does not count in the same way as the rest of life counts. One would suppose, in reading of the Orient, that love had been reduced wholly to a matter of bargain and economy, yet there is nowhere else so much of the idyllic and romantic.

Our first loves linger with us in association with the old school-house on the hill. They make music with a brooklet that tumbled down the shady willow bank; they are remembered as the perfume of the long-gone cinnamon roses; they resurrect themselves in our somber moods to tell us that ideals are as real as the practical, and that our plain working life is capable of richer phases. I think there may be hints of a finer life hereafter bey

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JAN. 10, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

H'DQ'RS DEM. STATE CENTRAL COM.,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1890.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the Committee, Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, January 22, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect one person to serve as Chairman of Democratic Committees, and one person to serve as Permanent Secretary of the State Central Committee, for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the committee.

ELLIOT P. KISNER, Chairman.
BENJ. NEAD, Secretary.

The rules that relate to this meeting are the following:

RULE 1.—The Democratic Organization of the State of Pennsylvania shall consist of:

First—A Chairman of Democratic Committees, and a Permanent Secretary.

Second—A Democratic State Executive Committee, composed of nine members.

Third—A State Central Committee.

Fourth—Nine State Division Committees.

RULE 2.—The Chairman of Democratic Committees shall be, ex officio, a member of all committees and the Acting Chairman of the Democratic State Executive and State Central Committee.

RULE 3.—The Chairman of Democratic Committees shall be elected by the Democratic State Central Committee at an annual meeting thereof to be held on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in January, at such place as may be designated by the State Executive Committee, and shall hold office for a period of one year, or until his successor shall be duly elected. Any qualified Democratic voter of the State of Pennsylvania shall be eligible to said office.

RULE 4.—The State Central Committee shall consist of one member from each county, and the Chairman of the local county organization shall be ex-officio the member of the Democratic State Central Committee from said county, provided that any county that is entitled to more than one State Senator shall have an additional member for each additional Senator, which additional member shall be elected in such manner as the local county organizations of the respective counties may determine, and provided that not more than one member of the State Central Committee shall be elected in any Senatorial district from the same county. And this committee shall elect one permanent Secretary, who shall have charge of the records of the committee and transmit the same to his successor.

RULE 5.—Members of the State Central Committee unable to attend, may for any meeting deputize in writing, substitutes to act pro tempore for them, but they must be voters in the counties and Senatorial districts which their principals represent.

RULE 14. (Part of old rule No. 1) "It (referring to the State Central Committee) may at this (referring to the annual meeting in January) or subsequent meetings fix the time for the State Convention and arrange therefor."

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON, it is said, intends to resign to accept the editorship of the New York *Press*. The story goes that Tom Platt and General Alger have purchased a controling interest in the *Press*, and that Clarkson is to conduct it as an Alger organ in anticipation of 1892.

THE Republican newspapers are expressing supreme satisfaction over the fact that the men who appear before the House Ways and Means Committee on the tariff question all want the present duties maintained or increased. Of course they do. That is what they are invited to appear before the Committee for.

THE Inman steamship City of Paris, which sailed from New York for Liverpool recently, carried more than 900 passengers, including those in the steerage. The agents of the vessel said that this was the largest number of passengers to leave New York on any one vessel. A great many of the passengers were persons who went to England to spend the holidays.

THE Republican papers are making a great cry over the probable new Congressional apportionment that the Democrats will make in Ohio. As that State is now gerrymandered the Democrats have now only five Congressional districts, while the Republicans, have twelve and in a new appointment the Democrats will no doubt give the g. o. p. a large dose of its own medicine.

A RESOLUTION to invite the Queen to pay a visit to Ireland was voted down in the Dublin Corporation on Monday, on the ground that her presence in that city under existing circumstances would be most unwelcome. Such a frank expression of dislike for the Queen of England and the Empress of India from her own subjects will not please monarchical Europe; but it is only one expression of a deep-seated sentiment that royal families have outlived their usefulness.

THE Democratic party, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is becoming the interesting party. It is also becoming the party of affirmation, progress, incitement and attraction to the people. Any reader of the journals of the day can hardly fail to see that this is true. The Democracy is written about, gossiped about, talked about and prophesied about not only more than any other party in American history at the present time, but more than any other subject that can be suggested, off hand. This is a right position for a party to occupy. The occupation of it shows that to the party turn the hope and expectation of the public and that its respected opponent is being relegated to the second place in interest as well as in numbers by the people.

THE Democratic members of the Montana House and Senate met at Helena, Montana, on Tuesday in joint session and on the first ballot Clark and Maginnis were elected Democratic Senators from Montana by a vote of 37each. W. A. Clark was president of the late constitutional convention of Montana and is a well known banker and mine owner of Butte. Martin Maginnis has repeatedly represented Montana as a delegate in Congress. Governor Tool, it is said, has signed the certificate of their election, but Secretary of State Rotwitt will refuse official authentication and withhold the State seal. As the Republicans pretended to elect two Senators last week, Montana has now two sets of United States Senators ready and anxious to draw their pay and represent the State.

LAST week, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the manufacturers of glassware had their innings before the Ways and Means Committee and departed with the assurance that they would be taken care of by the Republican Congress. Their object was to "protect American workingmen against the cheaply paid labor of France, England and Belgium." They claimed that the tariff had enabled them to lower prices and in some instances to compete in the foreign markets with the pauper made glass of England and Germany.

Now comes the news that these glassware men have formed a trust and will advance the price of their product fifteen per cent. Is this for the benefit of American labor? About the same time that the glass manufacturers were before the McKinley committee, the coal barons were pleading for the American miners and predicting dire distress to them should the present steal of 75 cents per ton be taken off coal. This humanitarian gang also departed with the promise that the coal duties would not be changed. Since then the coal miners working for the Northwestern mining and exchange company of this State, have been surrounded by a gang of Pinkerton ruffians, imported for the purpose of evicting them from their homes. The Governor of this State, Mr. Beaver, whom the masses of miners voted for in preference to Chauncey F. Black, now, like a good protectionist, advises the sheriff to make deputies of these imported ruffians, and thus comply with the letter of the law whilst tossing the protected miners into the gutter.

Is this, too, for the benefit of American workingmen?

MR. WANAMAKER'S speech at the New England banquet in Philadelphia, says the New York *Post*, is exciting wide attention, chiefly because of the following passage:

"Put your money into elections! The great expenses that are necessary cannot be paid by moonshine or shouting, so let those who want a pure government put their hands in their pockets and make personal and public subscriptions. Shoot that man on the spot who spends a penny for dishonest elections, but put men as thick as grasshoppers over the State to see that there is an honest ballot and an honest count."

The audacity of an utterance like that from the man who received a Cabinet office as a return for his services in raising an enormous campaign fund, which he put into the hands of one of the most notorious corruptionists of the ballot that this country has ever produced, almost take one's breath away. Mr. Wanamaker did not shoot Quay on the spot, though he is perfectly aware that the money which he put into Quay's hands, and for which he has refused to give public accounting, was spent for "dishonest elections." He knows also what it means to put "men as thick as grasshoppers over the State," to watch elections, for it means that they shall be hired at so much a day, which is only another form of buying their votes.

IN the Senate at Washington, on Tuesday Mr. Morgan of Alabama spoke at great length on the bill of Senator Butler to provide for emigration of colored people from the Southern States. He expressed himself in favor of voluntary emigration, having reached the conclusion that there was a natural incongruity and an irrepressible conflict between the races which nothing could cure except their final separation.

The return of the negro race to Africa was the final and only solution of the problem. It was undeniable that the aversion between the races had greatly increased since the abolition of slavery, and it would increase so long as a large proportion of the population was of the African race. This feeling was not so intense in the South as in the North. It was not so strong between the negro and his former masters as it was between the negro and those who had never owned slaves.

He maintained that Africa was the natural home of the negro, and, quoting the description of the Congo Basin from Henry M. Stanley, concluded that that would be the best location for the American negroes, as their civilization would be more rapidly promoted in Africa than through any efforts of the whites.

AN interesting little episode occurred in Washington last week, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, before a Congressional Committee, on Tuesday last, when glass manufacturer, George A. Macbeth, of Pittsburg, told the gentlemen present that he didn't need any tariff and that if he could get free raw materials he wasn't afraid of the competition of the whole world. This chimes in exactly with what a Jersey glass manufacturer once told the editor of this paper. When reminded that it would pay the people of this country better to shut down every glass manufacturer's establishment in the United States, pay the workmen full wages for being idle and import glass free, he said he had no doubt of it and added that if he were out of the business himself he would be the worst free trader in the country. There are a good many manufacturers who, on the quiet, will admit everything advanced by tariff reformers. It is not to be for an instant supposed that all are so blinded by prejudice as not to be fully aware of the villainies of the Thieves Tariff.

THIRTY-SIX persons, including Vice President Morton and wife, members of the Cabinet and wives and representatives of the army and navy, sat down to the first State dinner given by President Harrison in the White House on Tuesday night.

THE commission appointed by Governor Beaver to revise the road laws of the State will meet at Harrisburg on January 22. After organization shall have been effected it is likely that the commission will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia to carry out the work.

"Protected" Strikers.

Of the 226 important strikes which have occurred since the election of President Harrison, only twenty-seven have occurred in industries not specially "protected" by high tariff taxation. The remaining 199 were all in industries which under the high tariff, have a monopoly of the market and are supported by taxes levied on the labor employed in them and all other industries. A summary of the strikes between November, 1888, and November, 1889, has been prepared by the New York Reform Club and it is highly instructive.

The silk-workers' strike in New Jersey was against a reduction of wages under a "protective" tax of 50 per cent. The Monongahela coal operators who shut down and threw 7000 men out of employment are "protected" by a tax of 75 cents a ton against the importation of soft coal. The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, at the time it served notice of 10 to 15 per cent. reduction on its employees, was protected by a $15 a ton tariff on steel rails. The New York carpet manufacturers, who marched their men in the Harrison procession and cut wages all along the line after his election, are highly favored by the tariff.

The 1500 men thrown out of employment in the Butte City Copper mines by the deal with the French syndicate were fully "protected" as far as monopoly taxation protects anybody but monopolists. The Duluth and West Superior coal handlers, the Brooklyn iron platers, the cigar makers, carpet weavers, wire drawers, shirt makers, glove makers, silk workers and cabinet makers, all of whom struck against reduction of wages in January, have "protective" taxes collected in their names.

The highly-protected Clark thread mills in New Jersey forced a 15 per cent. reduction of wages in April, and in the same month 10 800 men were thrown out of work by the closing down of mills, mines and factories—all protected. The coal and iron strikers in Pennsylvania against reduction were followed by collapses in the woolen industry, for which a triple tariff is levied.

These failures, by which several thousand men were thrown out of work, aggregate 46 during eight months of 1889, the liabilities aggregating $7,000 000. These cases are only a few from the long record of disasters, strikes and reductions of wages which have followed the adoption of the Republican declaration that every dollar of the tax on whiskey must be repealed rather than surrender a dollar of the tariff tax on the necessaries of life.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Taking Care of Jupiter.

The first consideration with a knave is how to help himself, and the second, how to do it with an appearance of helping others. Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, stole the golden robe from off the statue of Jupiter because "gold is too heavy in Summer and too cold in winter." "It behooves us to take care of Jupiter," he said, as he covered the god with a cheap wool garment and appropriated the gold robe to his own use.

The number of those who rob under the pretense of conferring favors and granting benefits has increased in a geometrical ratio since the time when Jupiter was "taken care of" by a crowned thief; but if apt comparisons are wanted by means of which the crime of Dionysius may be used to illustrate the present robbery of the consumers, it is only necessary to call Jupiter Labor, and Dionysius the Protectionist. Like Jupiter, labor needs no protectionist; and like Jupiter, it has been despoiled by a mocker who revels in stolen goods. Let a man but read the various excuses made before the Ways and Means Committee for a continuance of the tariff taxes, and he will see in each and every person who goes to Washington clamoring for a tariff, a man as selfish and as full of deceit as was the tyrant who stole the robe of gold.

"Let us take care of labor," says the wool raiser. "Let us take care of labor," says the carpet manufacturer. "Let us take care of labor," says the pill maker. "Let us take care of labor," says the coal operator. "Let us take care of labor," says the railroad monopolist. "Let us take care of labor," says the glass manufacturer. "Let us take care of labor," says the salt king. "Let us take care of labor," says the sugar trust. "Let us take care of labor," says the orange grower. "Let us take care of labor," says the rice grower. Just think of it! When was there such an array of disinterested gentlemen as are now crowding the committee rooms at Washington in behalf of labor? And, yet, labor never gave these scoundrels authority to speak, nor did McKinley's committee invite labor to speak. Labor stands as passive as the statue of Jupiter, permitting every rascal to plunder it of its golden fruits whilst covering it with fulsome flattery and hypocritical pretences. It is not sensible, however, to the deceptions of men, and some day it will raise its arm in its own defense. There will be few apologists for protection then.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Not a Social Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The first week of the social season has only just closed, and yet the fact has already been clearly established that the Harrison administration is not going to be a social success. There are several reasons for this. To begin with, Washington society is peculiar. Made up of many elements, new in a great measure to each other, it has no accepted leaders whose edicts are unhesitatingly obeyed. It is capricious and welcomes each new regime, provided this personnel of the administration strikes its fancy. The Harrison regime has not touched its heart. Then when contrasted with the Arthur and Cleveland administrations, it seems slow, or to quote a well known society lady, "humdrum." Mrs. Harrison herself is not a society woman in the metropolitan sense of the term. Those features which made the White House so popular under Mrs. McElroy's and Mrs. Cleveland's sway are missing. They identify themselves with the leading ladies of Washington, and so became the center of the social system of the capital; but Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee either do not care to do so, or else are not in sympathy with the fashionable set. Then the Clevelands had able lieutenants in the Whitneys, the Bayards and the Endicotts—all social leaders at their own homes—and so recognized society opened its arms to them at once. It does not seem disposed to do so to the present incumbents of the White House.

NOT much of it left, says the Louisville *Times*: "But there is left to the Republican party nothing but its traditions. It can no longer 'fire the Northern heart,' but depends upon boodle for its victories. Instead of going forth to conquer in the name of the people, it goes forth to rob in the interest of monopoly. Its traditions, the Grand Army of the Republic and the plutocracy are all that are left to the organization that revolutioned the American Union."

GOV. BRACKETT, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address, Wednesday, urged the extension of ballot reform to primary elections.

The Gulf Stream's Course.

Lieutenant Downes, U. S. N., in an article in the Boston *Transcript*, on the origin and influence of the Gulf Stream, says:

"As the stream emerges from the straits of Florida and starts on its majestic voyage of 3,000 miles and more it gradually expands in breadth and diminishes in velocity and temperature until, to the southward of Nantucket shoals, it reaches a breadth of from 200 to 300 miles and ranges in temperature between 68 degrees in winter and 80 degrees in summer.

"It may readily be imagined what an effect that vast flowing river of warm water would have on the overhanging atmosphere. It carries with it, as it were, a volume of warm moist air, which, in its turn, carries its heating influence beyond the limits of the stream itself, and constitutes itself, an important factor in the neighboring regions.

"According as this great heating agent is brought near to or removed from our shores, so do we feel its influence for better or for worse. The northern limits of the stream is subject to more or less variation, owing to the action of the Arctic or Labrador current, which starts in the icy region, about the pole, flows down the east coast of Labrador and Newfoundlands and, meeting the Gulf Stream in the neighborhood of the Grand Banks, a portion of the cold current underruns the Gulf Stream and continues its way south, while a larger portion is directed to the westward and forms a counter current of cold water flowing along the shores of the British Provinces and the United States, and forming a barrier to the near approach to our coast of the warm current of the Gulf Stream.

"At frequent intervals during the past two years reports have been received from incoming steamers of the weakness and often the entire absence of the Arctic current, the result being that the Gulf Stream owing to the partial removal of its natural barriers, is flowing nearer to our New England shores, than has probably ever been known before, which accounts in great part for the comparatively mild, open winters of the past two years."

Wealth of Nations.

According to a paper read by the eminent statistician, Mr. Griffin, in London recently before one of the royal societies, the accumulated wealth of the United Kingdom up to the year 1875 was, in round numbers, £10,000,000,000. This would give £270 to every person in the three kingdoms, or an average of £1350 per family. The estimate is a valuation of the United Kingdom as a "going concern"—which at present it is. Mr. Griffen confesses that the totals are somewhat bewildering, but is quite certain that some such figures are about the mark. Taking the countries separately, England has £308 per head property, Scotland £243 and Ireland £93. Comparing the three richest nations in the world, the figures, according to Mr. Griffen, stand thus: Wealth per head of the population in the United Kingdom £270, in France £190, in the United States £160, or reduced to dollars, $1350 for Great Britain, $950 for France, and 800 for the United States.

According to an article in the New York *World*, based on reports from the treasurer of each State of the Union, the actual wealth of the United States is computed at $61,495,000,000, as against $23 719,000,000 assessed valuation for taxable purposes. This estimate is exclusive of public property and an estimate of $3,000,000,000 held abroad. The population of the country, on the ratio of increase that obtained from 1870 to 1880, will be 65,000,000 next year. On this basis, and taking the *World's* figures of aggregate wealth, the amount per head of our population would be $945; or about the same as France and considerably less than Great Britain and Ireland according to the figures given by Mr. Giffen. Commenting on its own figures the *World* says: "The wealth of the United States now exceeds the total wealth of the whole world at any time previous to the middle of the eighteenth century, and the amount invested abroad is alone equal to the national wealth of Portugal and Denmark. The total wealth of only five nations is equal to the mere increase of the United States in the last nine years." Still the ratio of increase was greater in the decade between 1850 and 1860 than at any subsequent or prior period.

Fill the Vacant Places.

There are two important offices in Pennsylvania made vacant by death which should be speedily filled by the Governor. General Hartranft died some months ago, but his place as Major General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is yet vacant. A military organization needs unbroken authority and discipline, and a new Major General should have been appointed weeks ago.

Of course there are many suggested for the position, and political and personal favoritism are invited to enter the contest by the long delay; but the National Guard is not in any degree a political organization, and personal prejudice or partiality should play no part in the selection of the practical Commander-in-Chief of the State forces. The most competent Pennsylvania soldier should be appointed regardless of personal preference or of politics, and it should be done without further delay.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is vacant because of the death Dr. Higbee, and it should be promptly filled. It is one of the most important official positions in the State and, like the command of the National Guard, the new Superintendent should be chosen solely with regard to his fitness. It is no place for the campaign brawler or political manager, but it is the one place that calls for a thorough scholar and a most experienced and practical educator.

Whenever Governor Beaver decides that these two important positions shall be filled by the most competent men he can find in the State, he can make the selection in a very few days; but if he shall hearken to personal prejudices or partialities or higgle with politicians he will be seriously embarrassed in deciding upon the appointments, and be reasonable certain to choose the wrong men in the end.—*Phila. Times.*

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For full particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery free at E. James', Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in will bring you good digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys. Sold at 50 cents and $1 per bottle, by E. James Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Al Dry and James Shaeffer, while fishing at Lenbartsville, on the line of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroad, two days ago, caught a German carp said to weigh twenty-one pounds.

—Phil. Bauman, of Lancaster, sold last week for $200 to parties in New York City a hog which is three years old and weighs 1,215 pounds. The monster will be placed in a museum.

—One of the most famous hunters in Berks county is Isaac Hoffman, of Caernaryon township, whose legs are useless. He crawls over the ground for miles and can climb a tree.

—All the members of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, Norristown, with the exception of the organist, failed to appear at services on Sunday last, having been taken down with la grippe.

—According to the figures of well-posted military men abroad, the rapid mobilization of the French, German and Russian armies would cost £20,000,000, and their maintenance in the field would cost £40,000,000 per month.

—The members of Congress are demanding again that each of them shall have a secretary at the public expense. This would mean the creation of more than three hundred new office-holders, at a cost of half a million dollars.

—Prof. Loisette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

—General T. C. Jordon on Monday was found dead on his ranch in Texas, where he lived alone. Heart disease was the supposed cause. He was a prominent officer in the Confederate army and Attorney General of Arkansas several terms.

—The extensive iron manufacturing firm of Curtin & Co., whose works are located near Bellefonte, on Thursday of last week made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are said to be about $125,000; assets, $50,000.

—A Scranton policeman was met the other day by the wife of a man he had gone to her house to arrest and lustily belabored him with a big tin dipper. It is alleged that the indignant woman drew almost a dipper full of blood from the offending officer.

—Grant Milliken and Daniel Howard were killed and Conrad Dittenhoffer was fatally injured by the collapse of an iron railroad bridge near Wellsboro, Tioga county, while a wrecking train was passing over it on Monday. Eighteen others on the train were injured.

At Tocoma, Washington, on Sunday a fire broke out in the Fannie Paddock Hospital. The building was crowded with patients, but all were carried out into the snow and saved. It is thought the sudden change and excitement will be fatal to a large number. The fire was extinguished.

—George Wilcox, a brakeman on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Road had both legs amputated in jumping off an Allegheny Valley train in South Oil City on Sunday. His injuries are thought to be fatal. His age is twenty-four years, and he was married and lived at Saltsburg.

—Eight prisoners, all confined in one cell in county jail at Springfield, Mo., escaped early on Wednesday morning. They cut a hole in the iron floor of the cell and knocked out a part of the wall and escaped. Of the eight prisoners, six were being held on the charge of grand larceny. The other two were charged with murder.

—Two young women named Mary Fallon twenty-two years old, and Lizzie Cunningham, aged twenty, were suffocated by gas in the room of the latter on Eighth avenue, New York, Monday morning. Miss Fallon was dead when found. Miss Cunningham was taken to the New York Hospital and is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

—Governor Beaver has issued warrants for the execution of the following murderers, who will be hanged on the 20th of February next: Thomas J. Cole and Jacob S. Schoon, of Philadelphia, were sentenced last March. William S. Hopkins, of Bellefonte, was sentenced November 30th last, and John W. Rody, of Lancaster, was sentenced last January.

—A disastrous snow slide occurred in Sierra City, Cal., on Friday. As far as can now be ascertained the dead are: Mrs. J. I. Mooney, Miss Ethel Langton, Mrs. R. Eich and her little son and daughter. The force of the snow slide was so great that trees in its path were mowed down as if they were stalks of grain. The number of dead may reach eight.

—A band of Mexican horse thieves ambushed a camping party consisting of three men, two women and four children in a canyon near Chihuana on Saturday, and shot and killed two of the men. The murderers told the remainder of the party that they supposed them to be officers. A military guard was sent to arrest the Mexicans, and if captured they will be summarily dealt with.

—Joseph B. Gross was on Judge Fitzgerald's panel of jurors in General Sessions in New York City on Monday, and asked to be excused. "What is your reason?" asked the Judge. "I am in the poor business," said the juror. "Are you not a person of good moral character?" asked the Judge; "that is the only ground on which I can excuse you." The oath was administered to Gross, and he swore that he was not a person of good moral character.

—A novel and amusing sight was recently witnessed at Washtucna Lake, Washington. That large body of water was frozen over, with the exception of about an acre in the center. The open space was so completely packed with ducks and geese that there was not room for another, while thousands were crowded around and were holding a cackling indignation meeting, because the more fortunate ones would not come out and give them a chance for a swim.

—The north wall of the old machine shops in the yard of the Long Island Railroad Depot in Long Island, fell with a loud crash about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, burying three men under several tons of brick. The men were dead when taken out, every bone in their bodies being broken. The first body removed from the ruins was that of Charles Romanthinal. The other men are known only as yet as Myers and Scofield. Both are said to reside in Williamsburg.

—Six men narrowly escaped death in the Nottingham Colliery, at Plymouth on Monday. They had entered the mine for the purpose of placing timbers as supports at the places where the cave in occurred last week, and one man, carrying a naked lamp, entered an abandoned chamber, which was filled with gas. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, but one of the men, happening to see the flash, warned the men and they dropped to the ground thus avoiding the effects of the explosion.

—William Shaffer, a wealthy and prominent oil producer of Franklin, was terribly burned by natural gas Saturday evening. He was standing in the derrick of one of his drilling wells at East Sandy, when the drill struck a heavy gas vein. In an instant the derrick was filled with gas, which ignited from a fire. The other men engaged on the well succeeded in making their escape, but Mr. Shaffer got confused and was caught in the flames. He was at once rescued, but is so terribly burned that his life is despaired of.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

NO. 315 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

—Ed. Church, son of Woolford Church, a farmer living near Huntingdon, W. Va., became angry at his father, went to Guyandotte, and purchased a box of Rough on Rats, which he put in the flour. The whole family, except the boy, were poisoned from eating biscuits. A thirteen-year-old girl is dead, and the father and two other children are dangerously ill. Young Church has fled. He is seventeen years old.

—Jealousy was the cause of a youthful attempt at suicide on Monday by Louis Kurtz, a lad 15 years old and son of a prominent citizen of Atchinson, Kansas, who shot himself with a pistol. The girl he wished to be his sweetheart, Nellie Burlensham, 16 years old, had not only rejected his matrimonial advances, but also preferred the company of another boy to that of young Kurtz. This made him despondent, and he aimed a pistol at his heart. It is likely that his aim will prove successful, for the wound inflicted is dangerous.

—The side of North River tunnel at New York, caved in on Sunday morning on the Jersey side, causing the twenty-five work men to fly for their lives to the air lock. One of them, named Christopher Nelson, was caught in the door of a lock by the pressure of the air and wind, and was jammed against the side of the lock, breaking both legs and arms, cutting off his right hand and badly crushing his body. Several others were slightly injured by being knocked down and trampled on. Nelson's injuries were pronounced fatal.

—A. J. Clark, Jr., of Tehama, Cal., on Tuesday shot and killed his brother, Johnston Clark, as the result of a family quarrel. Johnston seized a razor and attempted to kill his brother, when the latter drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering the forehead. The only witness was a female relative. The parties were the sons of the late Judge Clark. Young Clark surrendered to the authorities after the shooting, and the Coroner's inquest was held Tuesday afternoon, resulting in a verdict of justifiable fratricide. Clark was then released.

—While Mrs. Albert Fry and little daughter, aged 9 years, were on their way home on Monday from Laughlinstown, in an open buggy, their horse took fright and ran away, throwing them out. Mrs. Fry's clothing becoming fast in the wheels, she was dragged about 200 yards, when the buggy collided with a telegraph pole, and the horse then tore loose from the vehicle. When Mrs. Fry was found she was unconscious and terribly cut and bruised about the head and body. Her injuries are believed to be fatal. The child was not much injured.

—Malcolm McLeod, a mail-carrier, was frozen to death on Monday. He and a companion started on snowshoes to carry mail and express to Washington, eight miles from Nevada, Cal., expecting to get there by dark. Two miles from Washington McLeod began to fall. His companion carried and dragged him to within a half mile of the town, and went for relief. A party of citizens went to his assistance and found him still breathing. All efforts to resusitate, however, were unavailing, and he died in a short time. The carriers had become bewildered and traveled in a circle many hours.

—Mrs. Hannah B. Southworth, who shot and killed Stephen Pettus, on Fulton st., New York, early in the morning of November 22, 1889, died in her cell at the Tombs early Tuesday morning. Her mother, Mrs. Ellen T. Martin, and her brothers, George E. and William Martin, were at her bedside when she expired. Dr. Chestwood, who granted the death certificate, places the time of death at 2.30 o'clock, and gives as the cause of death primarily heart failure and general debility. The death of Mrs. Soutworth is described as having been peaceful. The grief of the dead woman's mother was painful to witness.

—A proposition was made in the Virginia House of Delegates last week to revive whipping as a mode of punishment for petty thieves. Mr Downing, the member of that body from Clarke county, introduced a bill providing for the infliction of stripes as a punishment for petty larceny. The bill limits the number of these to twenty in one day, and says that not over twenty-nine, the customary number given under the ante-bellum reign, shall be given for any one offense. The whipping post existed in Virginia as recently as 1879, and was the mode of punishment inflicted for petty thefts. As it was naturally in bad color with the negroes, Mahone saw that its repeal would be a strong issue with the race. The law was repealed soon after that manager had the power to do so.

—William Proctor, a Springfield (Ill.) traveling insurance agent, lies in jail in Bloomington, Ill., under serious charges. He was arrested in Springfield. Some time ago Proctor met Mrs. Elizabeth Timmerman, of Bloomington, a widow nearly eighty years old, bodily frail and quite rich. She relates that Proctor professed love to her, and pressed his suit so warmly and energetically that he not only won her pledge to wed him, but obtained possession of well secured and transferable notes for $4,000 and $200 in money, whereupon he skipped. She swore out the warrant and had him arrested by an officer, who learned that Proctor has a wife and two children in Springfield. It has been learned that Proctor got $200 in a similar manner from a widow near Bloomington.

Tax Paid.

There is probably few who realize the enormous amount of money annually paid into the U. S. Treasury on both Imported and Domestic liquors. Are you aware that Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., is a large contributor to that fund? Are you posted as to who does one of the largest business in the liquor line? If not, let us tell you that Max Klein leads them all—and why? Because he has long since succeeded in convincing the people that he furnishes value for value. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, and Gibson at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5 00. His Silver Age that defies competition at $1.50 each quart bottle. Wines at 50 cents per quart and upward. He ships in neatly packed boxes. Send for his price list and complete catalogue and do not hesitate to send your order to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

The Proprietors

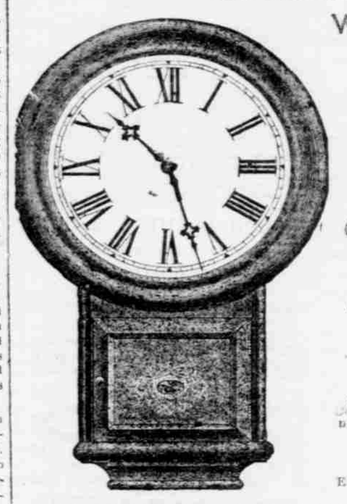
Of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for catarrh, colds in the head and hay fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied into the nostrils. It gives relief at once.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.

—LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed, come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

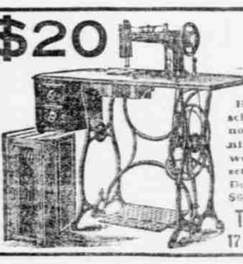
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

Smithson & Shortlidge's
Near Philadelphia.
School Opens Sept. 19th.
Yearly Expense, $300.
Quarterly Payments, $125.
Philada Academy.

ONLY $20
HIGH ARM, PHILAD'A SINGER.



WARRANTED 5 YEARS.
15 DAYS TRIAL.
Has Self-setting Needle, self-threading shuttle, is noiseless and light-running, has the handsomest wood-work, and finest set of extra attachments. Don't pay agents $35 or $60; send for circular.
THE C. A. WOOD CO.
17 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

JOB :: PRINTING.

THE FREEMAN
Printing Office
Is the place to get your
JOB PRINTING
Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competition. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type
We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very
Lowest Cash Prices.

Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortest notice
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS,
MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES,
LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK,
LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS, ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

THE SUN FOR 1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

Daily, per month,	$0 50
Daily, per year,	6 00
Sunday, per year,	2 00
Daily and Sunday, per year,	8 00
Daily and Sunday, per month,	0 70
Weekly Sun, one year,	1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN
ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

NEW MODEL ORGANS, STYLE 8244, MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Contains a New Grand Stop Action, invented by & patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1884, is used in the Mason & Hamlin pianos of highly Remarkable refinement of tone and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune. Found in the these instruments.

POPULAR STYLES ORGANS AT $35, $52.50, $60, $70, $96, AND UP.

Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments, and Rented. Catalogue free. Oct. 4, 1889-4t.

BEFORE YOU BUY A STEAM ENGINE OR BOILER
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

$100.00 REWARD.

The above reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid in any case in which

L. W. Bull's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy will not cure Catarrh if taken according to directions. D. G. OWENS.

MANUFACTURED BY
CALDWELL, OWENS & CO.,
TYRONE, PENN'A.

FOR SALE IN EBENSBURG AT
E. JAMES' DRUG STORE.
Jan. 10-2m.

WANTED

SALESMEN to sell choice Nursery stock. Liberal Pay Weekly. Will pay Salary if preferred. Write Fran. E. Ferris & Co., Rochester, N. Y. A PRESENT to some one in your town, and will give $100 over and above wages. Don't wait. Act this self. Dec. 6, '89—2m.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—That well known hotel stand, known as the Merchants' Hotel, located at Summit, Cambria county, Pa., with eight acres of ground, adjoining will be rented on reasonable terms. The house contains nine rooms, bar room, store room, good frame stable, and all necessary outbuildings. The house will be rented entire or in part. For particulars enquire of the undersigned.
JAMES A. GILLAN, Summit, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Wharton, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to
MICAH MCCLOSKEY, Administrator.
Clearfield Twp., Dec. 20, '89-6t.

If you need Job Printing of any kind give the FREEMAN a trial. Lowest prices.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JAN. 10, 1890.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Send us the news of your neighborhood.

—Prothonotary Darby boards at the Central Hotel.

—The next National holiday will be Washington's birthday.

—All kinds of job work neatly executed at this office. Give us a call.

—Ebensburg ought to have electric light. The town is large enough to make it pay.

—Ex-Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, of Carrolltown, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Ten car loads of headstones for the Johnstown flood victims are being purchased in Philadelphia.

—The County Commissioners on Monday reappointed D. A. McGough as clerk and Jesse S. Belsinger as janitor for the ensuing year.

—The widow of "Barney" Vogle was brought to jail last week on account of being demented. She will likely be sent to Dixmont.

—Augustine Fresh, of Barr township, was brought to jail on Saturday last for stealing a watch and some jewelry from Joseph Wyland of the same township.

—Postal notes are still in use and are accepted on subscriptions at this office. This gentle hint is published for the benefit of some of our delinquent subscribers.

—The rainfall for the past year has been 48.68 inches, which is an excess of 3.34 inches over any previous year since the inauguration of the signal service bureau.

—Mrs. Margaret Davis, wife of David Davis (tailor) died at the home of her son-in-law John J. Evans, in Ebensburg, on Thursday of last week, aged 82 years.

—Squire James Null, of Carrolltown, and John J. Weakland, of Susquehanna township, braved the muddy roads and were to be seen on our streets on Wednesday.

—Messrs A. Y. Jones and William Shinkoff, of Kane, Pa., both former Ebensburgers, were here on Tuesday in attendance at the funeral of ex-Sheriff Griffith.

—The Blacklick township Institute will meet on Saturday, January 11, 1890, at Pryce's school at 1 o'clock p. m. All friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

—Frank White, aged twenty-one, of Altoona, employed as a brakeman in the Altoona yard, was crushed to death last Friday between the deadwoods while attempting to make a coupling.

—The following sign, it is said, was hung up in one our Western cities: "Smith and Higgs, Select School. Smith teaches the boys and Higgs the girls." Higgs, no doubt, made correction.

—Hon. John T. Griffith, of Kane, who was here at the death of his father, ex Sheriff Griffith, was taken suddenly sick on Monday with influenza and was too ill to attend his father's funeral on Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis, of Philadelphia, spent a few days in town last week, being called hither by the sickness and death of Mr. Davis' mother, which occurred on Thursday of last week.

—On Monday morning George Gill, a prisoner in the State Reformatory at Huntingdon, escaped from that institution by scaling the walls. He was captured the same evening near McConnellstown.

—The entire amount of the county loan of $50,000 has been taken by the Johnstown Savings Bank at par. The bonds, which are being printed in Philadelphia, bear 4 per cent. interest and will be issued as soon as they arrive.

—Advertisers may find it to their advantage to keep in mind the fact that there are a great many persons in this county who read no other county paper but the FREEMAN, and that they can be reached only through its columns.

—It is said that the grippe microbe clings tenaciously to paper money. People should therefore handle it with the greatest caution, particularly large bills. Small bills are not so dangerous, which accounts for the fact that very few newspaper men get the grippe.

—The Supreme Court, sitting in Philadelphia, on Monday last rendered a decision in the case of Oscar Pringle vs. Edward A. Pringle, executrix of William Pringle, Jr., deceased, tried in this county, affirming the decision of the lower court and directing a new trial.

—Ground has been broken at Paintersville, nine miles north of Greensburg, on the Southwest Railroad, for a large rolling mill and nails, which, when completed, will employ about 700 men. A plant of United States gun works will also be erected there. Known is being laid off in lots.

—Mr. D. S. Owens, of Caldwell, Owens & Co., of Tyrone, Pa., was here on Tuesday, representing that firm who are the manufacturers of Dr. Bull's Catarrh Remedy. The remedy is said to be a sure cure for catarrh and is highly recommended. See their advertisement in another column.

—Mrs. Ellen Jane Luther, wife of Edward Luther, of Altoona, died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Cosmas D. Burns, in Altoona, on Tuesday, from consumption. Her remains were taken to St. Augustine on Wednesday and were interred in the Catholic cemetery at that place on Thursday.

—Harry Smith, aged ten years, of Unity township, Westmoreland county, was accidentally shot through both arms Monday morning by an older brother, who was carelessly handling a revolver, and which, by some means, was discharged. The one arm was only fractured near the elbow and may have to be amputated.

—Dr. J. K. Miller, one of the most prominent physicians in Somerset county, was found dead in his buggy, eight miles from Somerset, shortly after 4 o'clock Wednesday morning of last week. His death was caused by heart disease. Dr. Miller went to Somerset from Berlin six weeks ago to take the practice of the late Dr. Brubaker.

—On last Tuesday evening a little girl named Hancock, whose parents reside near Burnt Mills, about a half mile above Cresson, was struck by the Mail train west and instantly killed. She was walking on the railroad and stepped from behind a freight train on the other track in front of the Mail train. She was about 10 years of age.

—On Monday last, immediately after court had at last o'clock in the afternoon the newly elected county officers were sworn in and are now performing the duties of their respective offices. They are as follows: Prothonotary, James C. Darby, of Conemaugh Borough, who succeeds H. A. Shoemaker; Register and Recorder, Celestine J. Ryan, of Ebensburg, who succeeds himself; District Attorney, Frank J. O'Connor, of Johnstown, who succeeds Hon. John Fenlon, appointed by the Court to fill the unexpired term of the late Harry G. Rose; Poor Director, Reginal Hite, who succeeds Jacob Baker deceased; Coroner, Peter McGough, of Portage, who succeeds Dr. D. W. Evans, of Johnstown; Auditor, Joseph Hipps, who succeeds Louis Roland, of Johnstown, deceased; Surveyor, Henry Scanlan, of Carrolltown.

—Diphtheria is prevailing, to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Portage and there is some talk of closing the schools until the scourge abates.

—Mr. Phil. Fenlon was taken suddenly sick on Saturday last from "heart trouble," but we are glad to state is getting better and will soon be himself again.

—A team of horses attached to a wagon, ran away in Johnstown on Wednesday afternoon and two boys, Charles Peters and Charles Smith, who were in the wagon were thrown out and each had a leg broken.

—John Ling, the young man who had both his feet ground off by the cars at Johnstown a couple of weeks ago, died at the hospital in that place on Wednesday. His home was near Armagh, in Indiana county.

—Mrs. McCann, of Altoona, wife of Engineer Michael McCann, who is well known here, having on different occasions, during the absence of the regular engineer, run the engine on the branch, was visiting friends in this place during the present week.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison

—Miss May Dalzell, daughter of Rev. R. D. Dalzell, of Ruffsdale, was severely injured at Latrobe on Christmas day by falling in a coal hole in front of the First National Bank. Her spine is injured and she may be a cripple for life.

—Mr. Bernard Delaney, of Gallitzin township, was in town on Monday and paid a pleasant visit to the FREEMAN office. Mr. Delaney is one of the FREEMAN's veteran subscribers having taken the FREEMAN ever since it started, twenty three years ago.

—The County Auditors met on Monday, began their work and are at present auditing the tax duplicates. When they reach the payments for bridge building unless they handle the contracts very gently they will soon hear the "milk rattle in the cocoanut."

—The County Commissioners of Westmoreland county, received from Governor Beaver, Chairman of the Flood Relief Commission, the sum of $6,263 96, the amount expended by them in the work of cleaning up the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, and Allegheny Rivers, and for the burial of dead after the Johnstown flood. The money was taken from the State funds.

—There will be three eclipses next year, two of the sun and one of the moon; also a touching of the moon. A touching of the moon on June 3, at 1.19 a. m., visible here. Eclipse of the sun on June 17, at 4.58 a. m., invisible here. Partial eclipse of the moon on November 26, at 8.33 a. m., invisible here. Eclipse of the sun on December 11, at 10.14 a. m., invisible here.

—Ida Lowe, aged nineteen, went from Petersburg to Huntingdon on Thursday of last week, to take service in the family of H. D. Reiners. At 2 o'clock Friday morning groans were heard issuing from the room occupied by Miss Lowe, and upon examination the room was found to be filled with gas. The girl was removed to another room and every effort made to resuscitate her, but without avail.

—Adam Wolfgang, Pennsylvania Railroad dispatcher, at Tyrone, was thrown under the wheels of a car at Tyrone on Tuesday and so badly injured that he died in about five minutes afterwards. Conductor Worley, of the same place, who was assisting Mr. Wolfgang in pushing a car on to another track was also badly but not fatally injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

—On Monday last while working in the Shaft mine operated by R. R. Wigton & Sons, at Amesville, Clearfield county, two brothers named Stacy and Al Neveling were caught under a fall of coal and instantly killed, the mass which fell on them weighing about ten tons. Al was a single man. Both were sons of Mrs. William Neveling, of Janesville, their father being dead a number of years.

—A Morrison Cove farmer named Glass, living near Martinsburg, this county, met with a strange adventure a few days ago. While at work plowing he noticed his lead horse suddenly sinking into the earth, and before he could rescue it the other horse began to disappear in like manner, both animals going down fifteen feet before they found bottom. The cause of the cave-in is to us unknown.—*Altoona Times.*

—Sometime during Thursday night of last week a horse was stolen from the stable of Joseph Horner, in Wilmore. On Friday Mr. Alex Skelly went to Johnstown on the hunt of the horse and found him in the stable of Samuel Kyle of Merrellville, who said he had bought the animal from a party whom he did not know. Mr. Skelly took charge of the horse and it is believed that the capture of the thief will be effected in a few days.

—On Friday last while Christ Good, of Cambria township, was working in the woods making logs near the old "Murray Factory," a tree that he was standing upon and cutting sprung and threw him about a rod down to the edge of the creek. He had one arm pretty badly cut and hurt, and was brought to town to Dr. Jones, who dressed his wound and he is getting along very well, although he will be off of work for a week or two.

—The month of January takes its name from Janus, one of the gods of mythology. He was usually painted with two faces with one of which he was thought to look back upon the old year, and forward with the other to the new. The Roman year originally commenced in March; it had ten months until Numa Pompilius, who died 672 B. C., added January and February. January is usually the coldest month of the twelve, hence the adage, "As the day lengthens, so the cold strengthens."

—"Black Diamonds," a piece entirely new to this part of the country, was presented, and it proved a decided hit. At the close of every act the applause was most enthusiastic, as it was quite evident that the popular chord had been touched. Not for many months has Springfield had so 'taking' a piece. We think the management would do well to repeat it to-morrow night.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.* "Black Diamonds" will appear at the Opera House in Ebensburg, on next Tuesday night, January 14th.

—A new class K engine, built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, and weighing 124,000 pounds, made its first trip on the Cresson & Clearfield County Railroad one day last week, from Cresson to Frugality and return, bringing twenty-three cars to the former place. The engine is named after the President of the road, ex-Prothonotary Anthony S. Morrow, of Hollidaysburg, and weighs about ten thousend pounds more than any of the class K engines now in use on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—While Mrs. Albert Fry and little daughter, aged nine years, of Greensburg, were on their way home on Monday from Laughlinstown, in an open buggy, their horse took fright and ran away, throwing them out. Mrs. Fry's clothing becoming fast in the wheels, she was dragged about 200 yards, when the buggy collided with a telegraph pole, and the horse then tore loose from the vehicle. When Mrs. Fry was found she was unconscious and terribly cut and bruised about the head and body. Her injuries are believed to be fatal. The child was not much injured.

—Register and Recorder Blair is laid up with the grippe.

—Deputy Treasurer M. D. Bearer has been on the sick list for several days.

—Hugh T. Evans, formerly of Cambria township, died recently at his home in Iowa.

—Vincent Bender, of Altoona, son of Mr. John Bender, of the Cambria House, in this place, is home on the sick list.

—Mrs. William Fagan, of Butler, Pa., formerly of this place, is lying very ill at her home in that place with but little hopes for her recovery.

—Dr. Richards and family, who were visiting the Doctor's parents at Zanesville, Ohio have returned home after a pleasant visit to the Buckeye State.

—Mrs. Geo. W. Jones, and her son Johnnie from East Liberty, who were visiting relatives and friends in this place, returned home on Wednesday.

—After the 31st of the present month, 5 per cent. will be added to the amount of the school and borough tax for the borough of Ebensburg. Pay your taxes and save 5 per cent.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—The Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries are now ready to distribute brook trouting fry. Applications for fry should be made to Henry C. Ford, No. 1823 Vine street, Philadelphia; James V. Long, No. 75 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg; H. C. Dermuth, Lancaster; S. B. Sulwell, Scranton; L. Strenber, Erie, and W. L. Powell, Harrisburg.

—The barn on the farm of Mr. Jacob Arthur, who resides about a mile west of Cherrytree, was totally destroyed by fire about midnight on January 1st. Mr. Arthur discovered the fire before it had gained much headway and succeeded in getting out all his stock, but the wind was blowing a gale and it was impossible to save the barn. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The loss will probably reach $2,500, with but very small insurance.

—John Hanslin was shockingly scalded at Johnstown on Wednesday last. He was in the employ of Joseph Helstern, a butcher, and was working in the slaughtery where a large scalding trough, set in the floor is used. The trough is about three and a half feet deep, was full of boiling water, and was uncovered when Henslein stepped into it. He was quickly helped out but was badly scalded about the abdomen, his legs and feet having been saved by a pair of long, heavy boots that reached to his hips. It is thought he will recover.

—Last evening the hall was filled with our best citizens, on the presentation of "The Black Diamonds," a thrilling play which portrays with vivid reality the startling scenes and incidents of the great Molly Maguire miners' strike in Pennsylvania. The parts were so well taken that the entire audience entered into the spirit of the play. Enough of the ludicrous was introduced to keep the audience in the best of humor, and the indispensable love affair, left the spectators a pleasant remembrance of the evening.—*Peoria Daily Transcript.* "Black Diamonds" will appear at the Opera House in Ebensburg, on next Tuesday night, January 14th.

—Two unknown men supposed to be miners were struck by mail train west, in the cut a short distance east of Bensureck, on Monday afternoon and knocked off the track. The train was stopped as quickly as possible and assistance went back to where the men were lying, but they were both dead. One had his head crushed in and the other was badly cut about the head and had both legs broken. They were taken on the train to Johnstown, where they were buried at the expense of the county. Both were young men, apparently about twenty five years of age, were walking on the track and at the time of being struck had stepped out of the way of a passing freight train directly in front of the Mail.

Reade Township Items.

READE TOWNSHIP, Jan. 8, 1889.

Rain, rain and more mud.

Many cases of the la grippe are reported in this township.

The Flynn City "Stars," a unique base ball team, composed of only light, stalwart members, recently defeated the Beaver Valley "Invincibles," of twice their number on the grounds of the latter, in a score of 13 to 26.

Rev. M. G. Smith, of Mountain Dale, arrived home from Philadelphia last week accompanied by his little daughter, Ava, who has been in one of the hospitals of that city for some time undergoing a surgical operation. The affliction, which was very painful and dangerous, is in the knee, and caused the little sufferer much distress. The surgeon made an operation, removing the patella and affording relief. The little girl has, no doubt, received much benefit and is constantly improving. Hope is entertained that a permanent cure will be the ultimate result.

To add to the catalogue of diseases which have affected this locality we now learn that the latest affection is chicken pox. Two cases of this latter contagion are reported at Glasgow. The victims are Miss Flora and Frank Wilhide, children of the well-known merchant of that village. They are confined to their beds, although not considered dangerously ill.

W. A. Chaplin, of the Alpine Hotel, Flynn City, attended the "Great Indian Medicine Show" at Coalport on last Saturday evening. Mr. C. who is one of the best and most genial men in the Keystone State, conducts one of the best hotels in this county. William is a hustler from the word "go" and the prince of good fellows. Patronize him.

Mr. John A. McCartney, of Mountain Dale, a wide awake young man of matrimonial propensities, has erected a tall, mysterious looking building, the lower story of which will be utilized as an office for one of the mines. The upper portion will be (we surmise) filled with "crinoline."

Mrs. P. McEwin, of Blandsburg, accompanied by two of her children, visited her sister, Mrs. J. F. Hollen, of Glasgow, this week.

The primary grade of the Glasgow schools closed its second month December 31, 1889. It is being successfully taught by Miss Cornelia E. Hile, of Hoboken, Pa. The interest manifested by the pupils is exhibited in the fact that the following were perfect in attendance the past month: Frank Boon, Edward Novelin, Luther Rickard, Laura Grove, Nerva Grove, Geraldine Rickard, Lizzie Troxell, Mary McEwan, Bertha Brubaker and Sammie Brubaker.

Local Institute at Gallitzin.

The following is the program arranged for a teachers' local institute to be held at Gallitzin, Pa., January 25, 1890:

Recitation, Miss Cora Criste. Primary Reading, Prof. T. J. Itell. Mechanical Work in Securing Attention, Mr. J. A. Kensinger. How to Teach Primary Arithmetic, Supt. J. W. Leech. Methods of Teaching Grammar, Mr. A. J. Noel. Essays, Misses Mary E. Parrish and Olive Topper. Hindrances in School Work, Miss Ella Sweeny. Should Civics be Taught in the Common Schools? T. B. Allison.

The institute will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers are requested to bring their song books with them as the music will be furnished by the institute. Citizens are cordially invited to be present, and take part in the discussions.

Argument Court.

Court was convened on Monday last and after swearing in the newly elected county officers the following cases on the Argument list were disposed of:

Cambria Iron Co. vs. J. [T.] Christy et al. Certified.

In re Rule on Wm. F. Cook, assignee. Continued.

Joseph Stiffler vs. Joseph Thomas. Rule to show cause. Settled by the parties.

Use Frank Dibert vs. John D. Wentroth, Geo. G. Rorabaugh et al. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Use Frank Dibert vs. John D. Wentroth, Geo. G. Rorabaugh et al. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Samuel H. Hershberger vs. D. H. Hershberger. Bill in equity. Continued.

Patrick Comey, surety, vs. Edward McGlade et al. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Use F. S. Burgoon vs. James Plunkett et al. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute.

Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. James A. Plunkett. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute.

In re. petition of William and Margaret Switzler. Rule to show cause. Held for advisement.

E. A. Irwin vs. George Kutruff et al. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute and Major O. M. Irwin, of Blair county, and T. W. Moore, of Clearfield county, appointed artists.

Dr. C. C. Miller vs. Daniel Burk. Notice of application to sell real estate. *Vend. Expon.* awarded.

Dr. C. C. Miller vs. Annie A. Storm et al. Notice of application to sell real estate. *Vend Expon.* awarded.

J. K. Barclay, guardian, vs. Alex S. Storey. Rule to show cause. Sale set aside, the costs accrued in the present sale to be paid by David S. Smay, the purchaser.

Archibald Kirkpatrick vs. Francis Horne et al. Rule to show cause. Liquidation of judgment set aside.

In re. appeal Overseers of Poor, Clarion county. Appeal. Continued to third Monday in February, 1890, in chambers.

F. A. Shoemaker vs. Michael Carroll. Appeal for taxation. Referred to Prothonotary for retaxation.

E. B. Cresswell vs. Joseph Gutwald, Jr. Rule to open judgment. Rule discharged.

In re. Rule on Jacob Thomas. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Delozier Bros. vs. John R. Cordell. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Irvona Items.

IRVONA, Jan. 6, 1890.

John DeWalt is visiting friends at Everett, Pa.

The M. E. Church is almost under roof.

Our lumbermen are anxiously waiting for snow.

Under the new management of the P. R. R., the old bridge is being removed from the creek.

The foundry and machine shop are running night and day owing to the great amount of work on hands.

The new addition of the tannery is under roof and will soon be ready for operation.

Some of the boys attended a party New Year's eve at Coalport and report a good time.

Our schools are very much crowded. Yet the teachers are doing good work.

Charles Noel, the liveryman, had an attack of the grip while visiting friends at his former home and has not yet fully recovered.

A new vein of coal is being opened a short distance from town and is said to be of excellent quality. We predict a bright future for Irvona.

"Thrown Upon the World" as played by Rufus Scott's company in the Opera House, on Friday evening, was much appreciated in this place. Next Tuesday we are to have The Black Diamonds Co., which is said to be good. B.

A Recipe.

The Butler *Herald* of a recent date says: "The following receipt is sent us for the cure of diphtheria and scarlet fever, with the request that it be published. The medicines are easily obtained and very simple and have not been known to fail in any case where they have been used in the last 38 years. We give the receipt for the benefit of those who may be unable to obtain the services of a competent physician, and on the recommendation of one of the oldest citizens of Butler county: 'Give a good physic of salts; mix a tablespoonful of sulphur in a cup with sugar and water and give immediately after the salts; take good cider vinegar and grate into it a quantity of horse radish, sup it and eat the radish, the more the better; also coat the throat with sulphur after eating, and give from one to two tablespoonfuls daily, or enough to keep the bowels moving freely for two or three days. If the throat is ulcerated fill a goose quill and blow on them; also give a tablespoonful of good whisky three or four times a day.'"

DIED.

GRIFFITH.—Died at his home in Ebensburg, on Sunday, January 5, 1890, Mr. Thomas Griffith, aged 71 years.

The deceased was born October 20, 1818, about half a mile south of Ebensburg, on a farm that he owned at the time of his death, and where he continued to reside up until a few years ago when he purchased a property on High street and moved thereto. He was an active, energetic, clear headed business man and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in northern Cambria. Early in life he turned his attention to the lumber business, having a small water saw mill on his farm and in time he increased his business which under his keen foresight and management continued to grow until he was one of the largest lumber dealers in Pennsylvania, manufacturing and buying up immense quantities of lumber in this county and having extensive mills in McKean county, where he manufactured largely. His lands in McKean county being in the oil territory, he became interested in the oil business, having a number of wells on his land, which largely increased his fortune. He was a Republican in his political convictions and in 1882 was the nominee of his party for Sheriff of this county, was elected, served his term with credit and was a popular officer. He, however, had but little inclination for politics and followed his business with an energy that gave but little time to other pursuits. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, charitable and kind in his disposition, his death will be mourned by many sincere friends. Mr. Griffith leaves to survive him three sons, Hon. John Griffith, of Kane, McKean county, a member of the Legislature from that county; Dr. Abner Griffith and Webster Griffith, of Ebensburg, and one daughter, Annie, wife of Prof. F. A. Lyte, of Kane; William, eldest son of Mr. Griffith died in Kane, a few years ago, leaving a widow and one daughter, who resided with Mr. Griffith. His remains were taken from his late residence on Tuesday afternoon to the Congregational church in this place, of which he was a member, where the funeral services were held and then conveyed to Lloyd cemetery. Peace to his ashes.

THOMAS.—Died at his home in Cambria township, on Monday, January 6 1890, Mr. Lewis Thomas, aged about 80 years.

Why Continue.

The use of irritating powders, snuffs or liquids E.'s Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for catarrh and cold in head, can be had for 50c. It is easily applied into the nostrils, is safe and pleasant, and is curing the most obstinate cases. It gives relief at once.

In Memory of Mrs. Michael J. Thomas.

Christmas day! Oh! sad returning
Of the happy feast!
Dark for us; tho' red the morning
Brightens in the east.

Still the wife, the tender mother
Lingers and would stay;
'Till the Lord, and not another,
Calls her soul away.

'Tis the same who in a manger,
Lies, as helpless a child,
Little ones then fear no danger,
Cease your weeping wild.

His sweet Mother bending o'er you,
Clasps you close with Him.
All the griefs that lie before you
In their love grow dim.

Friends who mourn her so sincerely,
God alone knows best!
She we lov'd so fondly, dearly,
Has in Him found rest.

Cresson, Pa., Dec. 23, 1889. M. J. McD.

The Blacklick Coal Fields.

Since the return of A. T. Pindle, Esq., from the east, much activity has been quietly displayed by certain reliable parties in this vicinity, in connection with the Blacklick mineral territory, situated some eight or ten miles west and southwest of Ebensburg, and although those chiefly concerned are extremely reticent and cautious as to their intentions, sufficient knowledge, notwithstanding, of passing events has transpired as to warrant the belief that one of the largest, if not the very largest, operations that has ever been made in the valuable and extensive coal lands of that district, or of Cambria county, is on the eve of consumation; no doubt to be speedily followed by railroad developments and traffic facilities, thereby greatly increasing the wealth and importance, not only of the section directly affected but the entire county. We earnestly trust that an enterprise of such magnitude, and promising such rich and permanent material advantages and rewards, may not fall of accomplishment, but prove eminently successful to its promoters.

A Startling Fact.

In the Cumberland county jail at Carlisle there are ten convicts, six awaiting trial and one hundred and seventy five tramps. The latter class are confined in the cells on the ground, seventeen in number, and two cells in the upper tier. They are allowed to use the corridor which is common to both tiers of cells. Each cell is fifteen feet long, eight feet wide and ten feet high. There are thus one hundred and seventy-five prisoners confined in nineteen cells. They are composed of men, women and children, males and females, without guards or attendants, are promiscuously herded together. After an inspection of the jail, a few days ago, the State Board of Public Charities exclaims: "We doubt if in the civilized world a more demoralized state of affairs could exist."—*Ex.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1890:

Anthony Weldwald and Barbara Smith, Gallitzin.

Peter McKernan and Christina Hillspeck, Cambria.

Michael Quinn and Eliza Maley, Conemaugh borough.

Theodore Rineman and Clara Sievert, Gallitzin.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.—House and 5 to 8 acres of land in Summerhill township, known as the Alex Fresh property. Inquire of THOMAS GRIFFITH.
Jan. 3, 1890.-1m. Ebensburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.—Active, Energetic Men can make from $25 to $150 per month selling for us and enjoy the comfort of knowing that they are working for an old and reliable firm. Desirable territory in towns and counties can be secured by prompt application. We grow the stock we offer. Address FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO.,
Jan. 3-3m. Nurserymen, Baltimore, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of David Sutton, late of Clearfield township, in the county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN C. SUTTON,
JAMES T. SUTTON,
Administrators of David Sutton, deceased.
Clearfield twp., Dec. 20, 1889.-6*.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of the Lilly Merchandise Company, Admitted, doing business at Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., has been changed by the retirement from the firm of Adam Smith. The business in the future will be carried on under the same name by the firm will consist of Francis Bradley, Robert Smith, Daniel J. Brown and Thomas A. Bradley.
FRANCIS BRADLEY,
ROBERT SMITH,
DANIEL J. BROWN,
THOMAS A. BRADLEY,
ADAM SMITH.
Jan. 3, 1890.-3t

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased the following property of C. J. Duncan of Fiske, Cambria county, Pa., and have left the same in C. J. Duncan's charge, and I hereby forbid any person or persons from interfering with said property: Two hundred and fifty thousand white pine 24 inch shingles, being about equal amounts of No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 now at my mill situate on the Ranstead lands; also a boiler, engine and shingle mill located on the Ranstead lands in Cambria county; also one team of horses, spreaders, single trees, and butt chains belonging to said team; also one two horse Conkling wagon; also one Dupleix mowing machine and one hay rake and camp stove; also 40 pairs of camp blankets; also three cows and two yearlings, three spring calves, and four pigs; also thirty lots of hay, and fifty bushels corn; also one plow and harrow and all other farming implements; also four pair of bob sleds, and one buggy. The above enumerated property is now on my farm and is left there subject to my pleasure and removal. JOHN W. BUCK,
1013 Vine street, Williamsport, Pa.
Jan. 3, 1890.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE

There will disposed of at private sale a farm known as the William Ivory farm situated in Clearfield township, one half mile from Chest Springs, containing

76 ACRES 76

More or less, thirty acres of which are cleared, and well watered and the rest of the land is well timbered with Hemlock, Chestnut, Maple and Beech. For further particulars call on or address MRS. LINCOLN CONRAD,
Chest Springs, Jan. 3, 1890. 2mo.

This Space Reserved for

SIMON :-: BROS,

Gallitzin's Only Live Merchants.

Established 1850.

Jos. Horne & Co.

PENN AVE. STORES.

There are
Mail Order Departments
claiming to afford
the same advantages
to out of town buyers
that ARE afforded by
OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
Ours has proven its claim;
others have not.
None can offer greater advantages; few as good or as many.

Advantage of
an unlimited stock
of medium and fine
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.
Hundreds and hundreds of styles plain and fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to $4 a yard, in every weave and color of the choicest wool fabrics. Black Dress Silks, 50c to $4 a yard.
Brocade Black Silks, at to $7.50.
The best "Gunnet" $1 Black Silk ever sold. Worth $1.50 at least.
Just as complete stocks in all lines of Dry Goods.

Entire stock in the
Cloak Department
REDUCED.
Catalogue mailed free
upon request.
Where prices are lower
than the Catalogue quotes,
you get the benefit, invariably,
as if you shopped personally.
Get the Cloak Catalogue.

Jos. Horne & Co's,
609-621 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that John McCormick and Lucinda P. McCormick, his wife, of Summerhill township, Cambria Co., Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment bearing date the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1889, have assigned to Jesse H. Dimond, of the like residence, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said John McCormick and Lucinda P. McCormick, all the estate, real and personal, of them the said John and Lucinda P. McCormick. All persons indebted to the said John and Lucinda P. McCormick, or either of them, will make immediate payment to the said assignee, or those having claims or demands against them, or either of them, will present the same without delay.
JESSE H. DIMOND,
Ebensburg, Dec. 13, '89, 6t.- Assignee.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE—Estate of Lewis Burgoon, deceased. Letters testamentary in the estate of Lewis Burgoon, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present the same properly authenticated for settlement, to
MARY JANE BUGOON,
Executrix of Lewis Burgoon, dec'd.
Ashville, Pa., Dec. 13, 1889.-6t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance company of Cambria county will be held at the office of the Secretary on Monday, January 13th 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. T. W. DICK,
Ebensburg, Dec. 20, '89.-3t. Secretary.

EXPOSITION AT PITTSBURG
OPENS SEPT. 4th. CLOSES OCT. 19th
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HOPPER BROTHERS. & CO.

Extend to you a hearty invitation when you visit the City to call and examine our stock of
BEDROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE.
CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,
DINING AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
BEDDING STOVES AND RANGES.
We furnish everything that pertains to the proper fitting of a house at lower prices than can be had elsewhere in the City.
WE ARE NEAR THE EXPOSITION.
Cars from the B. & O. and P. R. R. Depots pass our Doors. Will gladly give any information necessary.
Hooper Bros. & Co., 307 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

Carrolltown, Penn'a.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with a full, complete assortment of merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, a large stock of Clothing, Overcoats and Gents' Furnishing Goods for Men, Boys and Children, a fine line of Ladies' and Children's Coats and Wraps, including a line of Plush goods, and Boots and Shoes, we claim to lead. Then we have Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Oilcloth, Robes and Horse Blankets not to be excelled anywhere. We are prepared to meet the public wants at the very lowest prices. We will not be undersold and always guarantee satisfaction. Soliciting your patronage and thanking you for past favors we are Respectfully Yours,
ECKENRODE & HOPPEL,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

AT YOUR SERVICE

With the best line of Overcoats in Philadelphia for Men, Youths and Children. No matter what kind of an Overcoat you want you will find it here, made in our well-known reliable way, at the lowest prices.

A. C. Yates & Co.,
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER RESORTS
TEXAS AND MEXICO
Mild Climate, Summer Breeze, pure Air, Grand Scenery, LESS THAN 4 DAYS St. Louis to the City of Mexico via
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars with only one change via Laredo, Eagle Pass or El Paso. Winter Tourist Tickets at very low rates for sale at all Principal Coupon Stations in U. S. and Canada with privilege of visiting the Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.
H. C. TOWNSEND, G.P.&T.AGT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

THE FREEMAN has the largest circulation. Advertise in it and be benefited.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & DOSS, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

The New Method of Farming.

There is so much interest in irrigation, now that the surveys of Maj. Powell and the department reports prove that it is necessary in a third of our territory, that Colorado items are timely. Field and Farm of that State, is enthusiastic over the increased product of corn and alfalfa. These two leading products must necessarily be utilized--reduced to money--and the farmer can find no better way than by feeding them to steers. Those who have not the cattle can buy them cheaply of those who have, and hazard but little risk of making it pay. At the present outlook there will be no fortunes in feeding, but if the farmer gets a fair price for his hay and grain product, with a trifle added for his time in feeding, he should be content. This can be done cheaply by good selection and judicious management.

Let us see for a moment: A well bred twelve hundred pound steer can be bought these times for two and a half cents per pound, which will be $30. Now if this steer is put to feeding by the middle of the present month and kept feeding until he has consumed a ton of and a half or two tons of alfalfa and thirty bushels of corn, he will have increased his weight 200 pounds, when he should bring in the market at home or abroad from $45 to $55. This would give the farmer thirty-five cents a bushel for his corn and $5 a ton for his hay. To obtain this increased weight in the steer he must be sheltered though, and fed with an abundance --must never be allowed to go hungry or shiver with cold.

A few years ago we were jeered at for saying that Colorado would yet become a grand feeding and beef producing state. Those who doubted them do not doubt now. They have become the advocates of it. It is patent that we have the ability to feed and fatten large numbers of cattle--can do as cheaply as any and at as good a profit as any of the western states. It is being done. In fact our farmers will soon be forced to feed or have no market for their leading products. They have the best feed in the world and the best climate in which to feed. It only needs the knowledge how to feed, when to feed and the determination to do, when success will reward the undertaking.

A New Mammoth Cave.

A cave has just been discovered near Spencer, Ind., that rivals Wyandotte in Crawford county. Two men explored this underground palace one night. The entrance is a hole twenty feet deep and three feet in diameter. At the bottom begins a narrow and steep passage extending thirty feet. Here a step off of about five feet was encountered and to the left was a chamber about eight feet in diameter. Passing through a hole they came to a chamber thirty feet high, the dome of which was hung with many stone pendants dripping with water, forming a beautiful sight in the flaring lamps. A narrow passage led into another chamber about sixty feet high. Then they entered still another room. Through a sixty-foot aisle they came to a manhole which was closed with sand and dirt, the product of rains that wash through. The openings from here were too small to pass through but a hollow, cavern-like sound was discovered beneath. A hole will be drilled through this into the cavern below. The water dissapears here and the air is observed to rush through. The explorers spent an hour and fifteen minutes under ground.

The Young Siamese.

The children of Siam have their heads shaved with the exception of a lock on the crown. This is not allowed to be touched until they reach manhood, and the ceremony of cutting it off is one of the greatest events of the child's life. The hair-cutting of a prince belonging to the royal family costs thousands of dollars. A great feast is given, and the barber who does the work receives a valuable present. He clips the locks with golden shears, and shaves the spot with a gilded razor. When the heir apparent to the throne is shaved in this way the whole nation rejoices. There is a grand festival, in which the royal white elephants take part, and feasting goes on for days. Poorer children have this hair-cutting done at a Buddhist Temple, and the priests acts as barber. The Buddhist priests all over the east shave their heads, and there are twenty thousand bareheaded priests in Bangkok. All of the males in the kingdom are supposed at some time in their lives to become priests, and every where you go you see these bare headed, bald-headed, yellow skinned anatomies stalking about, with yellow sheets wrapped around their otherwise naked frames.

Curious Fatables.

Among the other curious things consumed by the Chinese are shark fins and salted ducks. Ducks are salted and dried as we dry beef, and you will find salted ducks and geese everywhere. The Chinese are very fond of pumpkin seed and watermelon seed, and at their big dinners they often have these beside each plate for their guests to nibble at between the courses. Colonel Denby, our minister to China, described a dinner to me at which there were sixty courses, and dinners of 100 courses are not unknown. In looking over a Chinese bill of fare, says Frank Carpenter, I see many appetizing tid-bits. Here, for instance, is a course of ducks' liver, one of the fried roofs of the mouths of pigs, another of the cooked webbed-feet of ducks, a third of fish fins, and a fourth of pigeon eggs.

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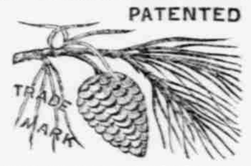

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STARTING OUT RIGHT.

A Lesson for Girls Who Are Compelled to Earn Their Own Living.

A young girl who occupies a minor position in the clerical department of a large railroad company declared one day in a passionate tone: "I'd give anything in the world if I were out of the X, Y and Z offices!"

"Why?" asked her friend, knowing that the position was fully as good as she could expect to hold.

"Because I've started out wrong and I can't get right.

"I thought when I began that I could be on friendly, sociable terms with the men in the office, and have nice, easy times with them as we worked together day by day. But, oh! it hasn't turned out as I thought it would at all! They treat me in a familiar, slap-you-on-the-back sort of a way that humiliates me constantly.

"When I come in in the morning they say: 'Jennie, what have you got that thing around your neck for?' or they ask if I didn't forget some of my hair pins. And when I try to resent it they only laugh at me. I am fairly degraded in my own eyes, and I can't help it, because I've started out wrong."

There is a lesson here for the vast army of girls and young women who are privileged, under our liberal social requirements, to go out into the world and earn their own livings.

It is hard for a girl who has lived a free and unconstrained life at home, entertaining her male friends, usually in her mother's presence, and always with her sanction, to realize that the same unstudied atmosphere should not prevail in a public office.

She does not take into account that she has not the accustomed background of home and parents to countenance her innocent gayety. The proverbial inch is given, and the ell taken, and often when it is too late she finds that the charmed circle of womanly sanctity, which is every girl's birthright, is trodden down and obliterated.

Her name is bandied from one pair of masculine lips to another, her actions openly commented on, the details of her dress discussed. She finds herself treated as a sort of anomalous creature, not a woman, and not commanding the respect and deference due a woman. It monstrous and humiliating, and once allowed, is nearly irremediable.

Girls, earn your independence if you must, or will; go as a wage-earner into the office or the shop, but carry with you that sweet and womanly reserve which is at once your charm and your safe-guard. Be sure that you "start out right."

Boys Who Succeeded.

There was once in Harrow school a very poor boy, the son of a small tradesman in Harrow, who was very much hurt by thoughtless taunts about the poverty of his family, and he used to say: "Never mind; I intend before I die to ride in a coach and four;" not a very noble ambition; but long before Dr. Parr died he had become the greatest scholar of his age, and habitually rode in a coach and four. When Warren Hastings was a boy he used to grieve at the fact that his family had lost their paternal estate at Daylesford, and to say: "I will buy that back." He grew up to be the great proconsul of the age; he bought back the estate, and he died at Daylesford. I had the honor of knowing Mr. George Moore. You may remember that he came to London a poor, unkown, unbefriended Cumberland lad. When he entered a great commercial establishment his ambition was: "I intend to marry my master's daughter and become my master's partner." Both these things he accomplished. He not only became a very wealthy man, but what was infinitely better, a man of great service to his generation. About sixty years ago there was a boy of Jewish extraction, a clerk in a solicitor's office, and to the intense amusement of his companions he used to say: "I intend to be Prime Minister of England," and in spite of scorn he became Prime Minister, and his name was Benjamin Disraeli. Ninety years ago there was a boy in Staffordshire who had been told exactly what I am telling you—that any boy who determined to be this or that could be, and he said: "If that be true, I will test it; and I am determined to be prime Minister of England." That boy became Prime Minister, and his name was Robert Peel. Some fifty years ago there was a very rude and ungainly looking boy who seemed as if all his limbs were out of joint; when seven years old he was shoeless and penniless, who at seventeen was driving a canal boat, at twenty was a rail-splitter, at twenty-two was at the head of a small shop which was very successful, but who used to amuse his comrades by saying: "Never mind; I intend to become President of the United States." His name was Abraham Lincoln. It is dogged that does it, and it is thorough that does it. After all his failures Lincoln thought he would take to the law. He bought a law book, and after breakfast he used go to out and sit under a tree, and with his legs higher than his head, move round the trees in the shade from morn to dewy eve. In that way he mastered the law book, and in time became one of the greatest of the modern Presidents of America.

AN Irishmen who had been brought up in the country where stones lay loose about the fields, and the dogs, on account of the sheep, were kept in kennels, visited a city for the first time, when a dog rushed out and barked at him. He stopped and tried to pull a stone out of the pavement to fling at the cur, but found it fast. "Faith," said he, "this is a quare countree where all the dogs are loose and all the stones are tied!"

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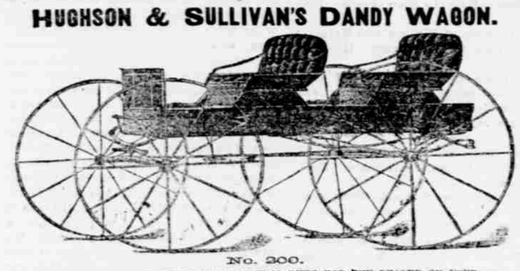

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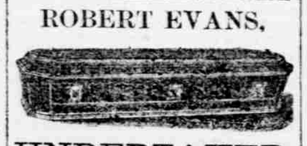

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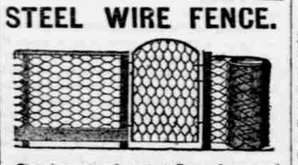

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This is Woman's Way.

Watch a woman or a girl read a novel? And if you have watched one of course you have watched more. It is curious and interesting work, and gives one quite an insight into a woman's character, for they do not all read novels in the same way. Of course, the majority read for the simple object of passing the time away, without caring for plot or style; they devour everything that comes in their way, hardly knowing what it is, and forget the whole story as soon as they have turned the last leaf and closed the covers. These are old hands at novel-reading, and so long as they find temporary amusement and time flies by unnoticed, they care not for lovers' woes or ways, nor whether the climax is happy or unhappy.

But the sentimental school-girl and the romantic young woman go to work in a very different way. They will pick up a book and read the title attentively, and then the title page, gloating over it if by chance it happens to contain a line of poetry. They will then open the book at the first chapter and read its title and the few head lines of poetry, if there happens to be any, and so on through the whole volume to the very last page. In this way they get a vague idea of the story and gauge the interest of it by the quantity and quality of the verse contained there in. After the skimming process they begin to read at the beginning of the first chapter and read steadily through to the very end, thoroughly enjoying it all, and remembering fairly wel. the plot, names of the characters and the principal incidents. These readers have good memories. They read more for the story than for style, and reading slowly and carefully, they do not go through many books during the year, but re member those they do read. Opposite to this class of readers is the unsentimental and unromatic class of women, both married and single. They skip all the poetry and most of the love-making, and care only for the development of the plot. They gallop through book after book of intricate plots, caring little how the story ends, so far as a hero and heroine are concerned—they are simply curious to know how much ingenuity the author can show in the weaving of a plot.

The impatient woman reads the last chapter of the novel first. She must know the fate of the lovers before she can consent to harrow her mind by reading of their quarrels, disappointments and separations. When she lears in the last chapter that everything comes out all right and everybody is happy, then, and then only, will she turn to the first page and patiently wade through 300 pages of doubts and trials, confident of the ultimate joys of the despairing lovers.

And then there is the woman who reads only for style, caring nothing for plot, and taking little interest in the characters. Another type is the woman who reads for information, devouring everything that comes in her way, reading rapidly and carelessly, it appears to observers, but she gets what she reads for and remembers it. Ask her any question about the books she reads or has read within the past four or five years, and she will give you an accurate answer.

Ancient Inks.

According to the Roman naturalist, Pliny and other authors, the basis of ink used by ancient writers was formed of lampblack, or the black taken from burt ivory and soot from furnaces and baths. Some have also supp sed that the black liquor which the cuttle-fish yields was frequently employed. One thing is certain, that whatever were the component ingredients, from the blackness and solidity in the most ancient manuscripts, from an inkstand found at Herculaneum, in which the ink appears as thick as oil, and from chemical analysis the ink of antiquity was much more obaque, as encaustic, than that which is used in modern times. Inks of different colors were much in vogue. Red, purple, blue, and gold and silver inks were the principal varieties. The red was made from vermilion, cinnabar and carmine; of which, called the purple encaustic, was appropriated to the exclusive use of the emperors. Golden ink was much more popular among the Greeks than among the Romans. During the middle or dark ages the manufacture both of it and of silver ink was an extensive and lucrative branch of trade, and the illuminated manuscripts which remain are a striking proof of the high degree of perfection to which the art was carried. The making of the inks themselves was a distinct business, and another connected with it and to which it owed its origin was that of inscribing the titles, capitals as well as emphatic words, in colored and gold and silver inks.

Experience and Training in Mechanical Work.

To be a good mechanic, said Sir Benjamin Brown, at the recent meeting of the British Scientific Association, long training is necessary; and, above all, ability to distinguish good from inferior work. A regular course of progress from one branch to another should be carefully followed, so as to teach every class of work up to the most difficult. In this the real interest of the employer is the same as that of the lad, viz, to learn every step thoroughly, and than pass on to something more difficult. The author contended that a long training in a manufactory is absolutely necessary, and this should be supplemented by theoretical and technical instruction. "It would probably be a good gain to give a lad six or eight months of theoretical teaching after he is out of his apprenticeship. The old-fashioned system of apprenticeship, not much shortened, and with very slight modifications, is the only reliable method for either employer or mechanic to learn his business; but, as work has become more scientific and elaborate, it is necessary for any young man to excel to have a good theoretical and technical training in addition to his factory experience."

THE NEWS
OF THE DAY
HOW TO GET IT
—AND—
WHERE TO GET IT.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF
The PITTSBURGH POST
FOR 1890.

THE FICTION DEPARTMENT.

As a family newspaper THE POST will stand without a peer. Its fiction department will continue to be one the most attractive in the country. The serial novels for which contracts for 1890 have already been made are the products of some of the foremost writers of the world. There will be several of these novels in the course of a year, and in book form any one of them would cost more than a year's subscription to THE POST.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

As a Guide for buyers and sellers of merchandise and produce, THE POST'S market reports will be found full, reliable, extensive and of very latest date from every commercial center. While in site and quality of reading matter it is equal to two of the ordinary sheets, all of which, and other excellent features, make it the largest, best, and cheapest paper in the country. The cattle, produce and grain markets, especially prepared for the weekly edition, are always full and reliable.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS.

The news departments of THE POST are complete, giving each week the world's history for the week. Able correspondents at Washington, Columbus, Cincinnati, New York, and other important points at home and abroad contribute every week graphic letters on men and events. In all the departments that constitute both a great daily and weekly paper, THE POST admits no superior.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

THE WEEKLY POST is the largest Democratic paper in the Union and the aim of the publishers is to make a welcome, instructive and entertaining visitor at the fireside. One of life's real pleasures is an easy chair, a quiet corner and a copy of THE WEEKLY POST. Each number of this sterling magazine—it deserves the name—is a perfect encyclopedia of the doings of the world for a week. A pretty large field to cover, but THE POST does it. There is much, too, outside of mere news to gratify the many tastes of the reading public. No feature, fictional, topical or editorial, is omitted. The weekly New York fashion letter is a gem for ladies' eyes.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY PREMIUMS.

THE POST is offering some extraordinary premiums this year for subscribers. Send for a copy of its premium list. You can get the WEEKLY POST and an elegant watch, with gold filled case, guaranteed for ten years for $11.50, or the WEEKLY POST and a silver watch, an accurate horse-timer, for $7.50; or the WEEKLY POST and a nickel case watch, a horse-timer, for $6.50; or the WEEKLY POST and a boy's nickel watch for $4.50; or the WEEKLY POST and the complete works of Charles Dickens, 15 volumes, for $2.25; or the WEEKLY POST and the complete works of Sir Walter Scout, 12 volumes, for $2.25; or the WEEKLY POST and an elegant hand embroiderer for ladies for $2.00. This embroiderer will do the most beautiful kind of work. THE WEEKLY POST and "Mrs. Parker's Complete Housekeeper," nearly 500 pages, will be sent for $1.75. The WEEKLY POST and "How to be Your Own Lawyer," 900 pages, will be sent for $1.75. Do not forget to to drop a postal card to THE POST asking for a copy of the premium list. This is your chance to get cheap and elegant Christmas gifts.

CASH PREMIUMS.

More surprising, indeed, than the of books, watches, etc., as premiums, are THE POST'S offers of cash premiums for new subscribers. It offers $25 cash for 100 new subscribers at $1 a year; or $50 for $200 new subscribers; or $75 for $3.6 new subscribers; $150 for 400 new subscribers. This is a great chance to make money.

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No one who desires to be well-informed and abreast of the times can do without his daily or weekly paper, bringing him in close touch with the whole world of business, industry, finance, legislation and politics.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST prints all the news. Terms for THE DAILY POST:

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Trifles.

One New Year's Day a miner threw down his pick in despair, because wages were low and his family ill, and went home.

The car-boy ran his vehicle to the abandoned working, saw no one there and amused himself shying pieces of slate around until the mine boss arrived and ordered him to the next workman.

One of the pieces of slate fell into the ore cart. It mingled with the mass there. It was a foreign substance and at the smelters, got reduced to a mere grain, but it caused a minute flaw in a barrel of metal.

Through various manipulations the metal reached a pin factor and became reduced to pins. The tiny flaws lay just across the center of a pin.

With others it was papered and sent to Paris. A woman bought the paper of pins. She happened to draw out the pin with the flaw. It was weak and bent in two as she ran it through her shawl.

The bent pin was cast out of the window. Next day her boy found it straightened it out, and put it in his coat.

A week later, seated by the side of a railroad track, he discovered it, drew it out and placed it with another pin across the rail, to form a pair of miniature scissors.

The engineer of the advancing train saw the bent form, supposed it was some person unconscious of the approach of the train, whistled down brakes.

The train came to a stop so sudden as to break a coupling. It took an hour to fix it. The train reached its destination half an hour late.

Aboard was a French officer with important dispatches for the seat of war that might have directed maneuvers most disastrous to the Germans.

He lost his connection by the delay. He started for the distant camp on horseback.

Instead of arriving at noon, he reached the camp at nightfall.

Meantime the battle had been fought. A delayed train, a crooked pin, a flaw in a bar of metal, a piece of slate, a discouraged miner, cost France its history as a great nation.

A fiction or reality—on such small events as these the destinies of worlds hinge!

Making an Æolian Harp.

Have any of our friends ever heard of an æolian harp? It is a musical instrument made by the Greeks many centuries ago and hung among the trees or where the wind could blow upon it, making a low, soft, musical sound.

They are very easily made and inexpensive, for most of the material can be found about the house. "Wax a piece of button-hole twist about two and a half feet long; tie each end strongly to a small peg and thrust the pegs down the crevice between the two sashes of your Southern window, stretching the silk a tightly as possible. It will surprise you, the sweetness and variety of the tones the wind will bring from it. Having done this you may be moved to go further and prepare a more elaborate æolian harp.

"Take some quarter-inch wood and make a box the length of your window frame, four or five inches deep and six or seven inches wide. Bore a few small holes in a circle near what will be the upper side or the back of the box. When placed in the window with the open side of the box, fasten two bridges like violin bridges, one at each end, and stretch on them several strings of fine catgut, contriving a series of screw pins to aid in the tightening necessary, and allow of their being tuned to one note. Then raise your sash on the windy side of the house, and the wind passing through the hole and over the strings will fill its room and falling make sweet music."

A Legendary Stone.

About two years ago a legendary stone was unearthed a short distance from Athens at an ancient convent called Jerusalem. The stone is believed to have come from the last-mentioned town and to have served as a resting place for Christ when he talked to his disciples. It has been considered to sacred a relic up to the present time to have an appropriate use, but it served as the table of benediction for the marriage ceremony.

Everyone may not be aware that in Greek marriages bride and bridegroom wear alike a wreaths of orange flowers. The two wreaths are united by a long, streaming white ribbon, and are transfered alternately from the head of the bride to that of the bridegroom. When the last change has taken place the newly-married pair, the archbishop officiating priests, best man and wedding guests execute a solemn procession round the altar, or rather, round the sacred table before which the ceremony has been consecrated. The forty choristers—there is no organ in a Greek cathedral—chant a triumphal anthem, and so the marriage service terminates.

"Rats."

No, not the slang phrase, but the bothersome little rodent. Rats are natives of Asia, and their raids were dreaded long to comparatively modern times. The little animal was unknown in ancient Europe. The black rat first came to Europe from Asia in the sixteenth century, and about the beginning of the seventeenth or the ending of the sixteenth century, he arrived in America. The black rat was the common house rat until the brown or gray rat made his appearance in 1727. This gray rat came to Europe from India by way of Russia, and is now known as the Norway rat from a mistaken tradition that it came from Norway to England and from the latter country to America.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With